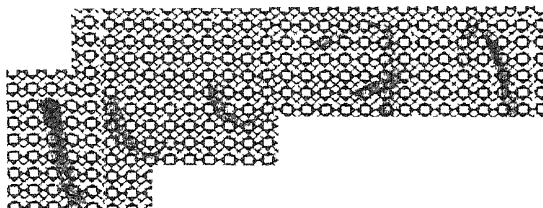


REPORT

1958-59



सत्यमेव जयते

MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

INTRODUCTION

PART I

Rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Pakistan—
Chapter I to VII.

PART II

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I—INTRODUCTION

On the long road now receding into the past, the year 1958 is a milestone which has left a visible and significant impress on the progress of completing the process of rehabilitation of displaced persons from Pakistan.

EASTERN ZONE

In the Eastern Zone, as a result of the measures taken by Government during the previous year (1957), a stage had been reached when it was possible to have a clearer vision of the physical size of the problem. In other words, the march had taken a definite turn towards the goal. During 1958, steps were taken to gain speed by rationalisation of the relief policy and by a more detailed planning of the rehabilitation programme on concrete lines. This has thus been a year not only of clearing the ground but also of laying the track for a speedy and successful march to the destination.

WESTERN ZONE

In the Western Zone, the task of rehabilitation has nearly been completed and considerable progress was made in the payment of compensation to displaced persons. Out of 4.68 lakh cases, nearly 3.60 lakhs have already been disposed of and the balance, with the exception of the hard core, are expected to be finalised by the end of 1959-60. It is hoped that the rehabilitation problem of displaced persons from West Pakistan will be completed by the end of 1959-60.

By the end of 1958-59, the total expenditure on the relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons from Pakistan would amount to Rs. 329.98 crores, of this Rs. 181.92 crores would have been incurred on the displaced persons from West Pakistan and Rs. 148.06 crores on those from East Pakistan. For the year 1959-60, provision of Rs. 7.44 crores and Rs. 17.95 crores (excluding Rs. 6.40 crores for Dandakaranya Scheme) has been made for the relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons from West and East Pakistan respectively, the details of which are given in Chapter XIII and Tables No. 2 and 3. In addition, a sum of Rs. 3 crores has been provided for the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation.

PART I: EASTERN ZONE

CHAPTER I

THE YEAR 1958—FROM RELIEF TO REHABILITATION.

(1) The year 1958 marked a new phase in the progress of rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Pakistan. The progress made during this year signifies a very important step forward in the evolutionary process of development of policy and programme to meet the challenge of the problem of displaced persons in the Eastern Zone which was taken up in a determined way late in 1956. The activities of the Ministry during the year just ended are characterised by the following important features:—

- (i) Shift in the emphasis from 'relief' to 'rehabilitation'.
 - (ii) Re-orientation in the policy of planning and implementation of rehabilitation schemes in general.
 - (iii) An attempt to integrate the rehabilitation schemes with the development plans of the States concerned.
 - (iv) Rationalisation of relief expenditure.
- (2) *Shift in the emphasis from 'Relief' to 'Rehabilitation'.*

Till about the end of 1956 migration from East Pakistan had continued at an unrestricted scale. A little over four million displaced persons, which constituted about one-third of the total population of the Hindus in East Pakistan, had migrated to India. This unending trail, fluctuating in volume and uncertain in pace, had rendered planning extremely difficult. The solution was further complicated by other factors inherent in the problem. The foremost need, therefore, was first to eliminate the element of uncertainty. For this purpose a decision was taken to regulate the influx on the basis of priorities for the issue of migration certificates from October, 1956. This measure resulted in a fall in the rate of influx with the beginning of 1957.

Whereas the year 1956 marks the first major phase in the solution of the rehabilitation problem in the East, the year following,—i.e., 1957,—stands out as the next important land-mark in the same direction. During that year, having eliminated to a large extent the element of uncertainty about the rate of influx, the Government was able to make a detailed assessment of the size of the problem in different States. This assessment revealed that for the purpose of rehabilitating effectively the displaced persons who were already

in India, it was essential that the size of the problem should not be allowed to grow indefinitely. This realisation led to the important decision in December, 1957, to discontinue rehabilitation assistance to those who migrated after March, 1958.

It has been stated above that the year 1956 marks the first major phase and 1957 stands out as the second important land-mark towards resolving the problem in the East. In this context, the year just ended, i.e., 1958, may be described as representative of a new phase in the same direction. It was only during 1958 for the first time that the magnitude of the problem in each State was finally determined. This made it possible to give a practical shape to the shift in the emphasis from 'relief'—which was unavoidable when on an average about a thousand persons migrated to India every day—to 'rehabilitation'.

(3) The New Phase:

Re-orientation in the policy of planning and implementation
of rehabilitation schemes in general:

The policy and programme of rehabilitation of displaced persons in the Eastern Zone entered a new phase with the beginning of 1958. In the field of policy a visible change was brought about by the Government deciding to undertake directly the implementation of the rehabilitation programme in a much greater measure and in a much larger way than heretofore in the field of both rural and industrial development. The Dandakaranya Project and the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation are striking examples of the same. Similarly, in the sphere of planning and formulation of rehabilitation schemes during 1958, a greater degree of integration was attempted and achieved with the development programmes of the State Governments concerned.

As a result of overall review of the problem in hand and past experience in the field of the rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Pakistan, it became explicitly clear to the Government that a limit had been reached in the progress of rehabilitation by the means so far adopted.

Hitherto reliance had been placed almost wholly on the efforts of individual displaced persons to rehabilitate themselves in fields of their own choice, but available opportunities having slowly been filled up, it was no longer possible to place the entire burden on

refugees alone. The State must step in to create the field in which the displaced person can develop his own efforts.

It was also seen that the course which rehabilitation must now take is determined by the pattern of the Indian economy as a whole. In other words, new fields of activity for the displaced persons must be created in agriculture and industry. Here it is important to remember that the factor of time is of urgent significance to the displaced persons. It is known, for example, that by intensive cultivation on scientific lines, the yield of agriculture can be improved and more agriculturists can be resettled on less land than before. The agriculturists amongst the displaced persons cannot, however, wait for the results of development of intensive farming. Therefore, to meet their special needs, it was necessary to extend the area of cultivable land in India as a whole. It was also essential firstly to have sizeable areas where a reasonable number of displaced families could be settled in individual blocks to enable them to develop a community life, and secondly, to ensure the allotment of economic holding and proper housing. It had been noticed that lack of sufficient attention to these two aspects had in the past resulted in discouraging displaced persons from settling outside West Bengal and also resulted in desertions after dispersal. This policy of acquisition of arable land in sizeable blocks for rehabilitation of the displaced persons from East Pakistan led to the development of several projects in U.P., Bihar, Orissa, M.P. & Rajasthan, and finally to the very large single project of Dandakaranya.

In the field of industry again, the means by which East Pakistan displaced persons have rehabilitated themselves so far is either by engaging in small industry themselves or by getting absorbed in the employments created by the normal development of industry in the Eastern States. The size of the urban population amongst the displaced persons is too large, however, to be resettled by this normal growth of industry. Special efforts were, therefore, made by the Government to encourage industrialists to expand their existing industries or to set up new industrial units solely for the purpose of giving employment to the displaced persons. The results achieved by these efforts have, however, not been very satisfactory and it is felt that far more intensive efforts by the State in this direction are required. It has accordingly, been decided to set up a Rehabilitation Industries Corporation to set up industries on small as well as medium scale in the private as well as in the public sector to create avenues of employment for the displaced persons in the Eastern sector. Shri G. D. Birla will be the Chairman of the Corporation and with him as directors will be associated a few chosen industrialists of Bengal

and representatives of the Ministries of Commerce and Industry, Finance and Rehabilitation and the Government of West Bengal.

(4) *Integration of rehabilitation programmes with development plans of the States concerned:*

As has just been stated, avenues for the rehabilitation of displaced persons have to be looked for in the back-ground of the development of the Indian economy as a whole as fore-shadowed in the Five Year Plans. There have been attempts, therefore, to integrate the schemes of rehabilitation for displaced persons with the general plans of development of the country as a whole and particularly with the development plans of the States concerned. As an illustration may be cited the recently sanctioned land schemes in West Bengal, such as the development of Herobhanga area in the Sundarbans, the Char lands on the river Teesta in North Bengal and Danga lands in Midnapore district for the promotion of Sisal and Sabai grass plantation. To this may be added the schemes of setting up poultry and duckery farms at Calcutta and Gobardanga and loan assistance to the State Government for development of transport. All these schemes form a part of the general development plans of West Bengal. To make this process of integration more effective, it is necessary now to plan further schemes of rehabilitation of displaced persons, as well as earlier schemes which are still to continue, together with the specialised Ministries of the Government of India and similar Departments of the State Governments in all fields where the activities of the Rehabilitation Ministry coincide with those of the other Ministries of the Government of India and the State Departments. The process has already reached an advanced stage in the West and a start has also been made during 1958 in this direction in the East so that we may look forward to the time when the work of the Rehabilitation Ministry and the whole range of its activities can merge in the specialised Ministries of the Government of India and the Departments of the States.

(5) *Rationalisation of relief expenditure:*

Attention was focussed during 1958 on measures to reduce as far as possible and eliminate expenditure which creates no tangible assets either in the shape of productive enterprise or human advancement. Requirements of economy also compelled measures for elimination of waste in all fields of activities. The details of the measures adopted in this direction are given in Chapter III.

CHAPTER II

PROBLEM, PROGRESS AND PLAN

(1) Migration—its magnitude:

The displaced population from East Pakistan at the end of March, 1958, was estimated at 41·17 lakh persons. This includes about 1,000 persons who migrated during the first three months (January to March) of the last year (1958). The State-wise distribution of the displaced persons is given in Table No. I.

(2) Progress of Rehabilitation:

About 30,000 families of displaced persons from East Pakistan were rehabilitated during the year 1958 raising the total number of displaced families so far settled to 5 76 lakhs. The State-wise distribution of the families rehabilitated is given in Table No. 7.

In the programme of rehabilitation, the settlement of camp families forms the most important constituent. Till about the end of 1956, the population in camps had been continuously going up, the admissions on account of new migrants invariably exceeding the dispersals for rehabilitation. During 1956 there was a net addition of about one lakh persons in the population of camps in the Eastern Zone. Only about 20,000 displaced persons from camps were dispersed to rehabilitation sites during that year. The tide, however, turned during 1957. During that year, whereas, only about 8,300 persons were admitted, about 35,000 were dispersed to the rehabilitation sites.

The pace of rehabilitation of camp families during 1958 again substantially improved over that of the previous year. During the last year, the number of camp inmates was reduced by a gross figure of 63,700 persons of whom over 50,080 were dispersed to the rehabilitation sites in the various States of India. This included over 5,000 persons dispersed from camps in West Bengal to other States for rehabilitation. Some displaced persons were also discharged from camps as they had been found ineligible as a result of screening. The progress of rehabilitation of the camp population during the last three years is given in Table No. 7.

(3) *Progress of Rehabilitation in different States:*

The decision to discontinue rehabilitation assistance to those who migrated after 1st April 1958, finally determined the size of the problem in the Eastern Zone. A reassessment of the remaining problem in each State was once again made with a view to complete quickly the process of rehabilitation. The State Governments concerned were asked to speed up the pace of their programmes so as to resolve the problem in their respective areas within the shortest time possible.

The assessment revealed that except in regard to West Bengal, the residual problem in other States is likely to be resolved by and large by the close of the next financial year (1959-60) in so far as the existing displaced population in those different States is concerned. As a matter of fact, the rehabilitation problem in Manipur and U.P. has already been resolved. In Bihar and Orissa, the live problem is only in respect of the population in the two camps in these States. Satisfactory progress is being made to settle these displaced persons. In Assam, there are no camps. There is some residuary work of assistance to some non-camp families. This work is, however, expected to be more or less finished during the next financial year. Tripura Administration has planned the dispersal of the entire camp population by the middle of this year.

In West Bengal, however, the size of the problem is comparatively large. The position was discussed at a high level meeting and plans were formulated to deal with it effectively by fixing a physical target for closing the camps by the middle of 1959.

Detailed assessment in respect of the different States is given below:—

(i) **MANIPUR:**—The problem of rehabilitation of the displaced persons in Manipur who number about 2,000 has already been resolved.

(ii) **UTTAR PRADESH:**—There are about 6,000 displaced persons from East Pakistan in Uttar Pradesh. They have already been rehabilitated and nothing remains to be done for them.

The U.P. Government has agreed to arrange for the rehabilitation of another about 15,000 persons, i.e., about 3,000 families, in the State who would be dispersed from camps in West Bengal. Schemes for the rehabilitation of about 2,000 families have already been sanctioned and are being implemented. The movement of camp inmates from West Bengal against these schemes has already been started and about 200 families dispersed. Another 1,400 families are likely to be moved to rehabilitation sites in U.P. by July/August 1959. Schemes for the rehabilitation of about 1,400 families are also being arranged.

It is hoped that the additional families moved to U.P. would be well on the way to rehabilitation by the close of the next financial year.

(iii) ORISSA:—There are about 12,000 displaced persons in Orissa, 11,000 of whom have already been given rehabilitation assistance. The remaining 1,000 persons (i.e., about 250 families) are in the Charbatia camp.

There were about 4,000 persons in the Charbatia camp in the beginning of 1958, of whom about 3,000 persons were dispersed to the rehabilitation sites during the course of the year. It is hoped that the remaining camp families would also be dispersed by April/May, 1959 resulting in the final closing down of the camp. The families recently dispersed or those who may be dispersed in the near future may need some attention during the coming financial year but by the end of that year there would be no problem left in Orissa.

(iv) BIHAR:—Bihar has a population of about 67,000 displaced persons from East Pakistan, i.e., about 14,500 families. Of these, about 11,700 families have already received rehabilitation assistance and the remaining 2,800 families are in the Bettiah camp.

Of the 11,700 families mentioned above 8,500 were dispersed to the rehabilitation sites seven or eight years ago, about 2,000 were moved to the rehabilitation sites during 1956 and 1957, and the remaining 1,200 families were dispersed to the rehabilitation sites from the Bettiah camp during the year just ended, i.e., 1958.

Of the 2,800 families in Bettiah at present, about 55 per cent are agriculturists and 45 per cent non-agriculturists. Schemes for the remaining agriculturist families are in an advanced stage of formulation/implementation and they are likely to be dispersed to the rehabilitation sites before the end of 1959. Though the problem of rehabilitation of the 1,300 non-agriculturist families is not so easy, the State Government hope to make substantial progress in resolving this problem also during the year.

(v) ASSAM:—The total displaced population in Assam was 4.87 lakh persons or 1.28 lakh families. Of these, about 1.08 lakh families which form nearly 84 per cent of the total, had migrated to the State over six years ago. Majority of these old migrants have already settled down having obtained economic rehabilitation which is not much different from the economic standards of the non-displaced population in the respective areas. During 1958-59, rehabilitation assistance was sanctioned to another about 9,000 persons. There are no relief camps in Assam, and as such, displaced persons in that State who have not so far received rehabilitation benefits have been and large numbers of them

case, assistance is mostly needed to improve their economic condition. Provision has been made in the Budget of the next financial year to meet the requirements in majority of such cases, and it is hoped that the problem in the State will more or less be resolved by March, 1960.

(vi) TRIPURA:—There were 3 74 lakh displaced persons in Tripura comprising 83,000 families. This number was nearly equal to the non-displaced population in this territory which has a small area of only about 4,200 square miles, most of which suffers from geographical handicaps. Culturable land in the territory is very limited. In spite of these factors substantial progress was made during the year 1958 in the matter of rehabilitation. About 16,500 persons were dispersed from camps to rehabilitation sites during the year reducing the number of families in camps from 7,500 in the beginning of 1958 to about 3,500. Over 60,400 families have already been given rehabilitation assistance in Tripura. The present camp families are likely to be dispersed to rehabilitation sites by the middle of this year. Thereafter, except for some further attention which may be needed by the families who have not yet had sufficient time to settle down after their dispersal from camps, very little will be left to be done and the problem would largely be resolved by the end of the next financial year.

(vii) WEST BENGAL:—The displaced population in West Bengal is 31.61 lakhs of whom 1.79 lakhs were in camps and .51 lakh in homes on 1st January, 1959.

During 1958 about 26,000 displaced persons from camps were dispersed to rehabilitation sites, of whom about 5,000 were sent to States outside West Bengal for settlement. The number of inmates of homes and infirmaries was also reduced by about 2,000 persons.

Rehabilitation of camp families in West Bengal:

The rehabilitation of camp families in West Bengal forms the hard core of the problem in the State. Though it had been decided as early as in June, 1957, to give top priority to their rehabilitation, the solution of the problem had been rendered difficult by some factors inherent in it. An assessment made in May, 1958 indicated that on an average only about 2,000 persons per month from camps had been dispersed during the preceding six months. In the context of the total problem, the above pace was unsatisfactory. It was decided that the whole matter should be discussed at a high level meeting between the Central and State Governments to review the position and to formulate plans for a speedy settlement of problem in West Bengal.

Ministers' Conference at Calcutta:

In pursuance of the decision mentioned above, a meeting was held at Calcutta on 3rd and 4th July, 1958 between the Central and the State Ministers. The Union Ministers for Finance, Law and Rehabilitation represented the Central Government and the Chief Minister and Rehabilitation Minister of West Bengal represented the State. The following decisions were taken in regard to the rehabilitation of camp families:—

Camps:

- (i) Both the Central and the State Governments accepted the imperative necessity of closing the camps and of discontinuing the system of doles as early as possible because of the demoralising effect which the camps and doles have had on the psychology and morale of the displaced persons. It was decided that by 31st July, 1959, all the camps would be closed down.
 - (ii) The State Government indicated that out of 45,000 camp families they would not be able to absorb more than about 10,000 families within the State. They would select these families, formulate schemes for their rehabilitation and submit them to the Government of India within a month.
 - (iii) The Government of India will make arrangements for the rehabilitation of the remaining 35,000 families in the States outside West Bengal including the Dandakaranya Scheme. When the families are moved to other States, they will be provided with shelter and work during the initial period. No doles will be given to any family.
 - (iv) The camp families may also formulate schemes for their rehabilitation and submit them to the Government for consideration and sanction.
 - (v) The camp families which decline to move to States outside West Bengal will cease to be the responsibility of the Government.
- Any such family may, however, be paid a sum equivalent to six months' cash doles as a lump sum grant for leaving the camp. This lump sum grant would also be available to those who may voluntarily decide to leave the camp before the 31st July, 1959.

Displaced Persons outside camps and homes:

The total displaced population in West Bengal is 31.61 lakhs of whom 2.30 lakhs are in camps and homes. Of the remaining, 21.31 lakhs have already received rehabilitation assistance in one form or another and about 8 lakhs are those who never applied for rehabilitation assistance. The State Government have expressed the view that some further rehabilitation assistance would be needed by those who were yet partially rehabilitated and rehabilitation benefits may have to be given to some of those who had not received anything up till now and might need some assistance in one form or another. This position was accepted at the Calcutta Conference mentioned above and it was agreed—

- (a) that the pattern of rehabilitation assistance should not be the same as in the past, i.e., giving cash loans etc. These persons might be given equipments, such as Ambar Charkha, Sewing machines, looms, etc.
- (b) Industries might be set up in the State sector for providing employment. Assistance to set up industries for the rehabilitation of displaced persons might also be given either to individuals or through Cooperative Societies.

It was also agreed at the Conference that after the needs of the camp population from West Bengal had been met and lands and other avenues of employment made available in the Dandakaranya Project etc., the partially rehabilitated families may also be considered for assistance.

In pursuance of the decision taken at the Calcutta Conference, some schemes for the rehabilitation of camp families in West Bengal were sanctioned and a beginning was also made by dispersing the first batch of displaced persons from West Bengal to Dandakaranya.

(viii) OTHER STATES:

(a) *Madhya Pradesh*:—1534 families have so far been moved to the rehabilitation sites in Madhya Pradesh of whom about 930 were dispersed during 1958. Another batch of about 475 families is expected to be moved to the State from camps in West Bengal for rehabilitation during 1959.

(b) *Rajasthan*.—232 families were moved to Rajasthan for rehabilitation in 1958. Provision for the rehabilitation of 430 more families exists in the schemes already sanctioned and the families are likely to be dispersed during the next financial year.

(4) *General—Minority Affairs*:—Nearly 9 years ago the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan had met and reviewed the situation resulting in the agreement known as the Nehru-Liaquat Pact of 1950. This agreement was primarily meant to deal with identical problems of the minority community on both sides of the border. So far as India is concerned, the tasks undertaken under the Prime Ministers' Agreement have been completed.

CHAPTER III

RELIEF TO DISPLACED PERSONS FROM EAST PAKISTAN

(1) *Camps*.—The total displaced population at the end of the year 1958 in relief camps was approximately 2.04 lakhs distributed in the different States as follows:

Name of the State	No. of camps	Population
West Bengal	124	1,78,616
Tripura	14	11,063
Bihar	1	13,566
Orissa	1	1,147
	140	2,04,392

28 camps of displaced persons in the Eastern Zone were closed during 1958, of which 24 were in West Bengal and 4 in Tripura. The progress of increase/reduction of camp population during 1958 is given below:

		(Persons—lakhs)
Camp population on 1-1-58	2.600	(revised figures)
	(round figures) persons.	
Decrease due to—		
(i) Dispersal for rehabilitation	50,100	
(ii) Death, discharge of ineligible etc.	13,600	63,700
Increase due to—		
(i) Births	7,600	
(ii) New admissions	500	8,100
Net reduction	55,600	.556
Camp population on 31-12-58		2.044

(2) *Maintenance of camp families*.—Some camps in West Bengal have been in existence now for 8 or 9 years. Others were opened in 1955 and 1956 when the influx was heavy. Camps in Tripura, Bihar and Orissa, however, were opened only in 1956 and none of them has been in existence for a longer period. The camps in the three latter States present a comparatively simpler problem and are likely to be closed during the year 1959. The camp population in West Bengal, however, is very large; it was 87% of the total camp population in the Eastern Zone on 1st January, 1959. About 20% of these camp families in the State have been in these institutions for more than six years now—some were admitted as far back as 1950/51. Government was spending about Rs. 25/- per capita per month (including infants) on maintaining them, which meant an expenditure of about Rs. 6.00 crores per annum only on the camp inmates in West Bengal.

(3) *Rationalisation of Relief Expenditure*.—Certain measures of relief assistance had been extended to the inmates of the camps in the initial stages in view of the difficult conditions under which the migrants had to leave their homes in East Pakistan. They were weak in health and were almost entirely dependent on Government's assistance. In addition to doles, accommodation, clothing, medical and educational facilities and civic amenities like sanitary services, water supply & lighting, they were also allowed extra relief assistance in the following forms:—

- (i) Marriage grants.
- (ii) Cremation & Sradh grants.
- (iii) A daily allowance of Rs 2/8/- for food for T.B. patients and Re 1/- per day for other patients.
- (iv) Winter blankets.
- (v) Free Railway travel for specified journeys.
- (vi) Full doles for new born babies as to other minors.
- (vii) Special grants for education of children.
- (viii) Higher ceiling of monthly doles for large-size families
- (ix) Assistance to expectant mothers

The entire position was reviewed by the Union Rehabilitation Ministry in the context of the conditions which obtain at present. Migration from East Pakistan had been regulated followed by the decision to discontinue rehabilitation assistance to those who migrated after 1st April, 1958. Majority of the displaced persons now in camps had been staying there for a number of years during which period a substantial number of them had taken roots and had been

able to augment their doles by work. The screening of the camp families revealed that—

- (i) nearly 70% of the camp families had private incomes in addition to doles,
- and (ii) nearly 30% have contacts in East Bengal and many receive remittances from their relations/friends with whom they left their property etc at the time of migration.

Government of India felt that the time had come to review the position and to rationalise the relief expenditure. A system of relief measures which met almost every need of the family, and which may have been justified in the early stages, was no longer considered to be necessary as it was likely to increase the demoralising effect which camps and doles have on the morale of displaced persons. It would also sap the initiative for self-help in the matter of their rehabilitation. In this context, the following measures were adopted during 1958 to rationalise the relief expenditure:—

- (i) Admission to camps & homes was completely stopped.
- (ii) Families are not allowed to split themselves up into more than one unit for the purpose of securing additional relief assistance or multiple rehabilitation benefits.
- (iii) Camp families will not be transferred to homes. On the other hand, families already in Homes/infirmaries who had male adult members would be re-categorised as re-habitable and included in the camp population.
- (iv) Marriage grants and grants for cremation & shradh would be allowed only in hard deserving cases and not as a matter of routine general assistance available to all camp inmates.
- (v) The higher ceiling of doles of Rs. 60/- p.m. would not be extended to new cases.
- (vi) Free Railway travel would be restricted only to essential journeys.
- (vii) Food grants for T.B. patients would be paid upto Rs. 55/- p.m. instead of Rs. 75/- p.m. In the case of ordinary patients, no special food grants would be given.
- (viii) The decision to reduce doles on the basis of private income would be strictly enforced. Families whose doles are stopped on account of their private income would not be given other relief assistance, such as grants for clothing, free Railway travel warrants etc.

(ix) Camp inmates who are afforded facilities for training would not be readmitted into camps after they have completed their training. After completing their training they would be given rehabilitation assistance to set themselves up in life.

(x) The names of the long absentees would be struck off the rolls of the camps/homes etc.

(xi) The scales of doles of minors below three years would be Rs. 5/- p.m.

(4) Screening of Camps, Homes and Infirmaries:

(1) The work of screening of camps in West Bengal was started in September, 1957, by Committees of officers representing both the Union Rehabilitation Ministry and the State Rehabilitation Department. The screening of women's homes was started in the middle of November, 1957, by a similar screening committee consisting of women officers. It has since been extended to the screening of institutions where displaced boys/girls (minors) are being maintained at Government cost.

The progress of screening work done till 31st January, 1959, is as under:—

CAMPS:	No. of camps/ homes	No. of families	No. of persons
(i) Already screened	98	37,208	1,55,466
(ii) Remaining to be screened	24	4,328	19,873
	122	41,536	1,75,339
HOMES :	No. of camps/ homes	No. of families	No. of persons
(i) Already screened	11	5,385	14,117
(ii) Remaining to be screened	14	12,153	36,519
	25	17,538	50,936
CHILDREN'S INSTITUTIONS			
(i) Already screened	14		620
(ii) Remaining to be screened	23		1,762
	37		2,382

From the above, it would be observed that nearly 75% of the total population of these institutions as a whole has been screened by now. The screening of the remaining population is likely to be completed by April/May, 1959.

(ii) *Review of screening reports*:—Some of the important facts collected in the course of screening are given below:—

(a) *Ineligibles*:—A number of persons are in camps who are continuing to receive relief assistance though they should be normally not eligible for maintenance in these institutions.

(b) *Split-families*:—In many cases, the displaced families have been split up into more than one unit for obtaining increased doles and multiple rehabilitation benefits. Similarly, in some cases, it was found that artificial family units had been constituted by some of the inmates for similar purposes.

(iii) *Voluntary Dispersal*:—In many cases, the inmates expressed their desire for voluntary dispersal from camps on payment of either some relief assistance in a lump sum or on receipt of maintenance allowance outside the homes and infirmaries.

(iv) *Private Income*:—About 70% of the camp families had some sort of private income in addition to doles.

It was decided that prompt action should be taken to weed out the ineligibles from camps etc; multiple units of a single family should be recombined; and in the case of artificial family units, necessary action should be taken to redefine the status of each member of such unit. In respect of families who had expressed their willingness for voluntary dispersal, instructions were issued by the Ministry to:—

- (a) the payment of lump-sum amount upto six months' cash doles to those who voluntarily desire to leave the camps;
- (b) the payment of monthly allowance at the rate of Rs. 15/- per adult and Rs. 7.50 per child per month who are willing to disperse from homes and infirmaries on receipt of the same.

An effective procedure has been outlined in consultation with the State Government to implement these decisions. Orders for the weeding out of 1,265 ineligible families from 68 camps have so far been issued. In respect of another 660 camps families, orders have been issued for stoppage/reduction of doles on account of their private incomes. Similarly, orders for the weeding out of 877 fami-

units from 11 homes/infirmaries have been issued upto the end of January, 1959.

(6) *Homes and Infirmaries* —57,356 displaced persons from East Pakistan were being maintained in 40 homes/infirmaries on 31st December, 1958. Their State-wise distribution is as below:—

STATE								No. of Homes Infr- maries	No of persons on 31-12-58
West Bengal	25	51,301
Tripura	3	3,123
Assam	5	1,847
Bihar	5	557
U.P.	1	226
Bombay	1	302
TOTAL								40	57,356

During the course of the year 1958, 3 homes were closed reducing the number of institutions from 43 to 40. There was also a net reduction of 2,216 persons in the population of these institutions during the course of the year.

In the Ministers' Conference held at Calcutta early in July, 1958, it was decided that these institutions should be reorganised and separate homes may be set up for the:—

- (i) Old and infirm.
- (ii) Lone women,
- (iii) Women with children.

It was further decided that an effort should be made to provide the old and infirm with light work to keep them occupied. The children should be imparted proper education/training so that when they grow up they could earn and support their mothers. As regards lone women, they should also be provided with training and work. The State Governments have been asked to take necessary steps on the above lines.

(6) *Social Workers' Conference*:—Pursuant to the decision taken at the Ministers' Conference referred to above, the Ministry convened a conference of known social workers from West Bengal early in

August, 1958, in order to examine the different aspects of the problem of rehabilitation of the inmates of homes & infirmaries, and to explore avenues for their speedy rehabilitation. It was emphasised at the conference that it was desirable to review the present arrangements in order to examine if any re-orientation was needed in the existing schemes so as to link them more closely with rehabilitation. With regard to displaced children being maintained in different institutions, it was recommended that the existing arrangements for education/training in these institutions should be examined with a view to co-relating them with rehabilitation through employment at the end of the specified courses. A cent per cent screening of the homes, infirmaries and the children's institutions is in hand and the position will be reviewed in consultation with the State Government in the light of the facts which might emerge from the screening.

CHAPTER IV

REHABILITATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS FROM EAST PAKISTAN

(1) *RURAL RESETTLEMENT*

Efforts continued to be made to locate suitable lands in States outside West Bengal particularly in Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. During the year under review, a number of new schemes for the rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Pakistan were sanctioned in these States. After the lands were found suitable, schemes for their development were drawn up. Displaced families were shifted to the rehabilitation centres after providing basic necessities at the site.

Experience has shown that there was a general tendency among the displaced persons to settle in groups so that they could have a community life. A feeling of isolation made it difficult for them to take roots in the new environments and ultimately led to their desertion. To guard against such desertions, not only fairly big colonies have been set up in these States, but due care has also been taken to see that economic holdings and essential amenities were provided to the displaced persons. As a result of these measures, barring a few stray cases, there have been no desertions from the new colonies.

It, however, became soon apparent that except in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh where private offers for the sale of seizeable blocks of lands were received, lands in other States were mostly forest areas requiring extensive reclamation and development. Reclamation machinery was scarce in the country, and the machinery, with the Central Tractor Organisation was either fully committed or had outlived its usefulness. The Ministry was therefore, left with no alternative except to acquire either reclaimed and cultivated land or such lands as could be reclaimed with light machinery and manual labour. Large blocks of land in the States are as they are generally over populated and have their own problems of the landless and unemployed. It therefore, became necessary to concentrate on the Dandakaranya Project which offers a vast scope for rehabilitation and provision of work for the displaced persons in practically a virgin area with sparse population.

New Land Schemes:

West Bengal:—There is acute shortage of land in West Bengal and whatever land is available in fair size blocks is of sub-marginal character. A survey to locate surplus land in the State was conducted by the Government of West Bengal which revealed that only about a lakh acres of danga land was available which on reclamation and development could provide rehabilitation to not more than 10,000 families. It would take 3 to 5 years to fully develop these lands. The State Government have formulated schemes for the rehabilitation of 3,000 families on Sisal and *Sabai-cum-paddy* cultivation on an area of 18,000 acres in the district of Midnapore at a cost of Rs. 193.00 lakhs. Schemes have also been prepared for the reclamation and development of about 8,500 acres of forest area in the Sunderbans for the rehabilitation of 1,800 families and about 6,600 acres of char land on the river Teesta for the rehabilitation of 2,000 families at a cost of Rs. 56.0 lakhs and 49.0 lakhs respectively. These lands have remained un-cultivated for a number of years and generally lack irrigation facilities. Before venturing upon the rehabilitation of displaced persons on these lands, it was necessary to ascertain their suitability. Expert advice of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research was, therefore, sought and an expert from the I.C.A.R. was asked to inspect these lands and to give his opinion on their suitability and on the crop pattern before a large-scale rehabilitation of displaced persons on these lands was undertaken. Meanwhile, a pilot scheme for the rehabilitation of 200 families on *Sisal-cum-paddy* cultivation in Midnapore district has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 8.18 lakhs and is being implemented. About 2,700 acres in the Herobhanga Block of the Sunderbans have also been deforested and a scheme for the rehabilitation of 770 families there has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 31.90 lakhs. 550 families have already been moved to Herobhanga to be settled there. A sum of Rs. 8.0 lakhs has also been sanctioned for the reclamation of 5,000 acres of land in Midnapore District. To enable the State Government to augment their reclamation machinery, a sum of Rs. 15.0 lakhs has been sanctioned as loan to them for the purpose.

Bihar and Orissa:—With a view to closing the Kumarbagh and West Hazari camps in Bihar and the Charbatia camp in Orissa during the year, schemes for the rehabilitation of 1,329 more families at a cost of Rs. 45.03 lakhs were sanctioned in Bihar. The construction of the embankment on the foreshore of the Chilka lake in Orissa undertaken at a cost of Rs. 7.50 lakhs has been nearly completed..

Schemes were accordingly sanctioned for the rehabilitation of 500 families on the land reclaimed at a cost of Rs. 8.46 lakhs.

Details of 82 schemes so far sanctioned in States other than Assam, Tripura and West Bengal are given in Table No. 6. They provide for the rehabilitation of 9,765 families at an estimated cost of Rs. 421.54 lakhs on an area of about 50,000 acres.

Rural Loans:—From January, 1958, upto December, 1958, the following loans were sanctioned for the displaced persons settled in rural areas:—

(a) *West Bengal*:—

Nature of Loan		Families (in lakhs of Rs.)	Amount
1.	House building	915	3.45
2.	Small trade	243	1.27
3.	Agricultural	1,175	9.83

(b) *Assam*:—A sum of Rs. 8.00 lakhs was sanctioned for the grant of rural loans to 870 displaced families for settlement in different districts of Assam.

(c) *Orissa*:—A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh was placed at the disposal of the Orissa Government for giving maintenance assistance to the needy displaced agriculturist families settled in certain rural colonies of the State.

(d) *Tripura*:—During the period under review, a scheme for rehabilitation of 160 camp families was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 3.97 lakhs. A scheme for terrace cultivation of 1,000 acres of tilla land and supply of green manure and fertilizers in the rehabilitation colonies in Tripura was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 3.00 lakhs.

(2) URBAN SETTLEMENT:

(a) *Housing*:—Under the direct construction programme 8,677 houses have been built so far by the Government. At Bon Hooghly and Behala in Calcutta, construction of 560 tenements is nearing completion and construction of another 816 tenements has been taken in hand. A sum of Rs. 4.36 lakhs has been sanctioned for the construction and development of housing colonies at Harlongfar, Lichubari, Umpling and Bongaigaon in Assam.

(i) *House Building Loan*:—From January, 1958, upto December, 1958, a sum of Rs. 142.09 lakhs was sanctioned as house building loan to 6,583 displaced families settled in urban areas.

The amount disbursed in West Bengal as house building loan under the contributory scheme from the inception of that scheme is a little over Rs. 430 lakhs and the number of displaced families who have received loans under this scheme is about 15,500. About Rs. 73.00 lakhs has fallen due for repayment by the displaced persons, while, the amount recovered is only Rs. 4.5 lakhs. In view of the unsatisfactory rate of recovery, the Government of West Bengal have been requested to speed up the collection of dues from the displaced persons and to keep the scheme in abeyance for the present.

(ii) *Business Loan*.—From January, 1958 to December, 1958, a sum of Rs. 46.52 lakhs was sanctioned as small trade loans to 5,081 families in urban areas.

In West Bengal, over Rs. 79.00 lakhs have so far been disbursed as business loan to displaced persons living outside camps, on the recommendation of the Refugee Businessmen's Rehabilitation Board. A sum of Rs. 67.00 lakhs has fallen due for repayment out of which only about Rs. 8.00 lakhs have been recovered which comes to roughly 12 per cent of the amount due for recovery. In view of the poor rate of recovery, the Government of West Bengal have been requested to take steps to improve the collection and to keep the scheme in abeyance for the present.

(iii) *R.F.A. Loans*.—Upto December, 1958, the Rehabilitation Finance Administration had advanced loans totalling Rs. 426.85 lakhs to displaced persons from East Pakistan.

(b) *Markets*.—Schemes costing Rs. 3.53 lakhs for construction of markets at Gayeshpur in West Bengal and Hojai in Assam have been sanctioned.

(c) *Bainanama Scheme*.—Consequent on the decision taken to liquidate camps in West Bengal by July, 1959, top-most priority is now being given to disperse camp inmates to the rehabilitation sites. The displaced families falling in the general category, i.e. those living with friends and relations or in rented accommodation are, therefore, accorded low-priority. To speed up rehabilitation of camp families, loans for the purchase of homestead or agricultural land are being advanced under what is known as 'Bainanama' scheme. Under this scheme, displaced families themselves find land for their resettlement and loans are advanced to them for the purchase of land on the basis of bainanama, i.e., an agreement of sale entered into between the displaced persons and private owners. During the period April, 1958, to December, 1958, a sum of Rs. 126.00 lakhs was sanctioned as loans to 4,681 camp

families out of which number 3,506 families had applied for loans under the 'Bainanama' scheme.

(3) DEVELOPMENT OF URBAN AND RURAL COLONIES

Acquisition of Land: Assam:—A sum of Rs. 12 87 lakhs was sanctioned for the acquisition and development of land and for grant of rehabilitation loans to displaced persons.

West Bengal:—During the year under review, sanction has been accorded to land acquisition schemes estimated to cost Rs. 32·85 lakhs. An area of about 1,107 acres has been acquired, of which about 433 acres are urban and 674 acres are rural land. So far, acquisition schemes involving an expenditure of Rs. 442·00 lakhs have been sanctioned covering an area of 2,27,500 acres.

(i) *Urban Colonies:*—During the year under review, schemes costing Rs. 41·90 lakhs have been sanctioned for development of 20 urban and 13 squatters' colonies.

A scheme costing Rs. 375·00 lakhs submitted by the Calcutta Corporation for development of the squatters' colonies in Tollygunge within the Corporation area, has been under examination by a sub-Committee of technical experts.

(ii) *Squatters' Colonies:*—Of the 140 squatters' colonies, 80 have been fully regularised and 12 in part. The number of displaced families thus benefitted is 8,540.

(iii) *Rural Colonies:*—Schemes costing Rs. 3·30 lakhs for development of 16 colonies have been sanctioned during the year 1958.

(4) *Assistance to Municipalities:*—In addition to the loan of Rs. 14·36 lakhs sanctioned last year to 5 municipalities in West Bengal with a heavy concentration of displaced persons, schemes for grant of loans amounting to Rs. 12·37 lakhs to 4 more municipalities viz., Barrackpore, Barasat, Bongaon and Santipur have also been sanctioned for development of municipal services.

CHAPTER V

EDUCATION AND MEDICAL FACILITIES

With the progressive settling down of displaced persons, it became necessary to examine the integration of educational and medical facilities to displaced persons with the general plans of the State Governments concerned.

(1) *Education:*

As decided at the last Conference of Rehabilitation Ministers, lump sum grants to the extent of Rs. 80 lakhs were placed at the disposal of the various State Governments for the grant of freeships, book grants and stipends. The State Governments could grant financial assistance to deserving displaced students in accordance with the rules framed by them under the overall pattern approved by this Ministry.

Capital grants for the construction of 41 additional primary schools were sanctioned by this Ministry. The recurring expenditure on these schools is normally met by the State Governments. This Ministry has, however, been sanctioning lump sum grants to the Government of West Bengal for this purpose, as the size of the problem in this State justified special consideration. During 1958-59, a grant of Rs. 23 lakhs was sanctioned to the Government of West Bengal. In Tripura too, the recurring expenditure on primary schools is met from rehabilitation funds till such time as they are transferred to the Education Department of the Administration.

This Ministry has sponsored the setting up of 21 colleges and 22 secondary schools in the Eastern Region. A large number of non-official secondary schools and colleges have also been assisted for expanding their accommodation and for the equipment etc. During 1958-59, grants to the extent of Rs. 36.40 lakhs were sanctioned to 66 such institutions in addition to financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 188 lakhs sanctioned in the previous years. These grants will *inter alia* help higher secondary schools in the construction of additional buildings to enable them to develop into full-fledged multipurpose schools. Financial assistance was also given to 13 existing colleges. In addition, a Degree College has been set up at a cost of

Rs. 3.73 lakhs under the auspices of Ramakrishna Mission, Narendrapur, West Bengal mainly for the benefit of displaced students. The new college is expected to cater to the needs of about 300 displaced students. 140 seats were also reserved for the education of displaced students in the Science Classes of Cotton College, Gauhati, Assam, at a cost of Rs. 1.42 lakhs.

Free primary education was provided to about 58,000 students in 180 schools in West Bengal camps at a cost of about Rs. 23 lakhs. Students in higher classes and in training institutions received the usual stipends and book grants. In collaboration with certain well-known organisations, children from homes and camps were transferred to their care for education and training, and these were subsidized to enable them to expand their existing accommodation, wherever necessary and to defray the maintenance expenditure of the students.

The total expenditure on the grant of educational facilities is expected to be over Rs. 194 lakhs in the year 1958-59.

(2) Medical Facilities:

The question of formulating an integrated health plan for displaced persons in West Bengal was examined by experts from the Union Ministry of Health with special reference to the problem of T.B. patients. 597 T.B. beds have been reserved in various hospitals and sanatoria of repute for displaced patients in West Bengal. In the view of the Government of India, the facilities provided for displaced persons were fair in comparison with those provided for the remaining population whether in West Bengal or in any other State.

This Ministry has been advised that in future emphasis should be given not so much on institutional treatment as on the expansion of domiciliary treatment through clinics by the use of modern anti-bacterial drugs. Government of West Bengal have accordingly been requested to consider setting up T.B. Clinics with adequate X-ray outfit and laboratory for sputum examination, as also mobile diagnostic and treatment units equipped with miniature X-ray and laboratory facilities. The funds required for approved schemes would be made available to the State Government by this Ministry. Similar steps are being taken for displaced persons in Assam, Tripura, Bihar and Orissa for whom 118 T.B. beds are reserved.

In order to ensure that the available funds are utilised to the best advantage for the grant of financial assistance to deserving cases of T.B. patients, it has been decided that all T.B. patients in receipt of financial assistance should be screened by special medical boards.

It has also been decided to reduce the special diet grants to T.B. patients in camps to Rs. 55 per mensem. In the case of financial assistance to the families of T.B. patients residing outside camps, it has been decided to reduce the amount from Rs. 45 p.m. to Rs. 30 p.m. T.B. patients who are residing outside camps and are awaiting hospitalisation would, however, continue to get Rs. 20 p.m. as heretofore in addition to the maintenance allowance of Rs. 30 p.m. allowed to their families. An expenditure of Rs. 3 lakhs was sanctioned to the Government of West Bengal for setting up the medical boards over and above the expenditure of about Rs. 22 lakhs expected to be incurred on the grant of financial assistance to T.B. patients and their dependants.

Apart from the medical facilities and special diet allowances available to T.B. patients, adequate facilities have been provided for the treatment of other diseases and maternity cases. These include the construction of 62 dispensary buildings and 3 primary health centres in the various States. In addition, mobile medical units (including anti-epidemic units) and 171 general beds have been provided which include 66 beds for maternity cases and 56 beds for children's diseases. Financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 6.18 lakhs has also been sanctioned to 13 non-official organisations of repute for providing general medical facilities to displaced patients. Displaced persons in camps have been provided with dispensaries and hospitals with a provision of about 600 general beds for indoor patients.

The expenditure on the provision of medical facilities to displaced persons in and outside the camps is expected to be about Rs. 75 lakhs this year.

CHAPTER VI

INDUSTRIAL SCHEMES, TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT

(1) *Vocational and Technical Training Schemes:*

Vocational and technical training schemes continue to occupy an important place in the rehabilitation programme. Training is imparted through the following institutions---

- (i) Training centres and training-cum-production centres under the charge of the Rehabilitation Departments of State Governments.
- (ii) Non-official social organisations.
- (iii) Training centres run by State Government under National Vocational and Technical Training Scheme.
- (iv) Polytechnics run by State Governments.
- (v) Apprenticeship training schemes in various manufacturing centres and factories in West Bengal

Training charges are paid at a fixed rate of Rs. 37 50 n.p. per trainee per month in respect of the schemes run under the National Vocational and Technical Training Schemes and the Training Schemes in Polytechnics

In respect of schemes run by non-official social organisations, training charges are generally paid at a rate of Rs. 15 per trainee per month.

For some training schemes grants are also made towards non-recurring expenditure on accommodation and equipment and recurring expenditure on staff, materials, contingencies, etc., in accordance with the requirements in each case.

The rates of payment of stipends has been rationalised and with effect from 6th August, 1958, the following rates were given effect to:—

(i) *Displaced persons from camps and homes:*

(a) Rs. 30 per mensem, if they have to live outside the camp or home and have to make arrangements for their board and lodging for the period of training. During this period, they will not get doles.

(b) Rs. 10 per mensem if the displaced persons continue to remain in the camp or home. The stipend will be paid in addition to doles admissible to the inmates of camps and homes.

(ii) *Displaced persons who are not inmates of camps or homes:*

(a) Rs. 30 per mensem if they have to live away from their families and have to make separate arrangements for their board and lodging for the period of training.

(b) Rs. 10 per mensem if they continue to live with their families and attend the training course.

The period of training in various trades varies from 6 months to 3 years. Training is imparted both in theory and practice. After the successful completion of the training, the passed out trainees are assisted in securing employment with the help of Employment Exchanges and other agencies. A loan upto Rs. 750 is also advanced to displaced persons after completion of their training to enable them to start work on their own.

There are also some training-cum-production centres which serve the double purpose of imparting practical training and at the same time enable some of the passed out trainees to earn wages in the production centres or in their attached units.

A detailed review of the training schemes was made at the beginning of this year. Many of the training centres in West Bengal were visited by an inspection team consisting of officers of this Ministry and of the State Government. In the light of this review, a few broad decisions were taken and the State Governments were requested to take action on the following lines:—

- (i) to discontinue the training schemes in tailoring and weaving except in homes where they may be required to keep the women inmates, who are on doles, employed;
- (ii) to expand the scope of schemes of training as daïs, nurses, typists, teachers, etc.

- (iii) to ensure that wherever possible, at least 40 per cent of the trainees are selected from camps and homes so that camp people get rehabilitated quickly,
- (iv) to arrange for standard trade tests for all training schemes;
- (v) to stop the one year technical course run by the Education Department (Polytechnics) and to formulate in its place full two years courses; and
- (vi) to discontinue isolated apprenticeship training schemes and to integrate such schemes with the National Apprenticeship Training Scheme.

About 36,000 displaced persons from East Pakistan had completed training upto the 30th June, 1958, and about 6,000 are undergoing training.

During the year under report, 85 training schemes have been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 66 53 lakhs to provide training to about 5,400 displaced persons in the Eastern Region. In West Bengal alone, 45 technical and vocational training schemes costing Rs. 32 46 lakhs and covering 3,577 displaced persons were sanctioned. Sanction has also been accorded for a Polytechnic in West Bengal at a cost of Rs. 22 81 lakhs for the training of 100 displaced persons per annum.

Training is also imparted in the camps/homes and through residential training centres run by non-official organisations. Four new schemes have been sanctioned during 1958 for the training of about 550 inmates of camps/homes at a cost of about Rs. 6 50 lakhs, of which one each is in Orissa and Tripura and two are in Bihar.

Upto 1st April, 1958, an expenditure of Rs. 226 lakhs had been incurred on vocational and technical training schemes for displaced persons in the Eastern Zone.

Future Policy:

The progress of implementation of the training schemes is being reviewed from time to time. Trades which are found to be unattractive from the employment point of view are dropped and for trades which offer good prospects of employment, the scope of training is expanded. The training schemes for displaced persons are integrated, wherever possible, with the standard training schemes under the Ministries of Labour and Education. Recently a detailed examination has been carried out of all the training schemes in West Bengal with the assistance of the Ministry of Labour and the State Government with a view to rationalising all training schemes and to

make each scheme purposeful. Emphasis is being gradually shifted towards imparting training principally in engineering trades since these offer the best opportunities of employment.

(2) *Medium Industries:*

In pursuance of the Schemes formulated in 1955, 22 schemes of medium industries have so far been sanctioned involving an expenditure of about Rs. 296 lakhs. These schemes are expected to provide employment to about 12,000 displaced persons. The industries include *inter-alia* eight spinning mills, one hosiery factory, three engineering industries, four spun pipe factories, one sugar mill, one chemical factory and one ceramics factory. Ten of these factories have already gone into production while erection of machinery in some others is nearing completion. The rest are in various stages of implementation. A sum of Rs. 182.85 lakhs has already been advanced to the industrialists and a little over 3,000 displaced persons have already received employment. It is hoped that during this year the employment position will considerably improve. Most of the factories have not been able to go into full production and have been facing the initial teething troubles. Further, some factories have not been able to work to full capacity for want of raw materials and dearth of technical and skilled hands. All these matters are being examined with a view to eliminating the difficulties as far as possible.

For sometime there has been practically no offer from industrialists for setting up industries in the colonies/townships of displaced persons. Most of these colonies, not being situated in or near industrial areas, are not considered attractive and suitable places for setting up industries by private parties. It has recently been decided to set up "Rehabilitation Industries Corporation" in West Bengal with capital provided by Government. This Corporation will start industries on its own or in partnership with private enterprise or by giving loans assistance to private entrepreneurs. It may also take up allied activities such as running of training and apprenticeship institutions which will be specifically directed towards meeting the requirements of the industrial projects under the normal development plan of the country both in the public and private sectors. It will try to concentrate on industries with the minimum of foreign exchange requirements both from the machine and raw material point of view. The Corporation will devote special attention to the setting up of small industries as ancillary units to major industries.

The Board of Directors of the Corporation will consist of, apart from Shri G. D. Birla as Chairman, five industrialists of West

Bengal and the representatives of the Ministries of Commerce and Industry, Finance and Rehabilitation and the West Bengal Government

(3) *Cottage/Small Scale Industries:*

In accordance with the Scheme formulated in 1956 for giving financial assistance to State Governments and Co-operatives Societies to set up cottage/small scale industries in townships/colonies/concentrations of displaced persons, twenty-six schemes of small scale cottage industries and production centres with financial implication of Rs. 30·89 lakhs have been sanctioned during the year under review bringing the total number of schemes sanctioned to 123. These will involve an expenditure of Rs. 103·89 lakhs on the part of the Government. These include trades and industries like production of garments, furniture, linen articles, dairy products, blacksmithy, tinsmithy, bee-keeping, weaving, paddy-husking, brick-kiln, hosiery, soap, basket making etc., and are expected to provide employment to about 14,000 displaced persons.

Apart from the schemes sanctioned by this Ministry, the State Government have sanctioned small/cottage industries schemes in exercise of the powers delegated to them. As for example, in Assam, schemes involving an expenditure of Rs. 36,900 with an employment potential of 42 displaced persons have been sanctioned by the State Government during the year under review. Similarly, in Tripura, schemes involving an expenditure of Rs. 4·37 lakhs with an employment potential of about 1,200 displaced persons have been sanctioned by the Administration during this year bringing the total number of schemes sanctioned by them to 120 with a financial implication of Rs. 7·41 lakhs.

(4) *Training-cum-production Centre, Udayvilla, Kamarhatty*

In 1956 a scheme for setting up a Training-cum-production Bamboo Centre at Udayvilla, Calcutta, was sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 7·00 lakhs for providing training and employment to displaced persons from East Pakistan in the manufacture of Bamboo products, the machinery for which was obtained from Japan. The services of Japanese Technicians (one Engineer and one Foreman) were also secured for a short period for helping in the installation of machinery and for training of personnel in the handling and operation of these machines and in training in bamboocraft.

The construction of the building has been completed. All the machinery have been erected. A Japanese Foreman is training the displaced persons in designing and in the manufacture of bamboo

articles. At present about 50 displaced persons are receiving training in this centre. It is expected to train and employ about 140 displaced persons in this centre. The items of production in the Centre are bamboo curtains, mats, knitting needles, bamboo tooth-picks, baskets etc.

(5) *Fishery and Poultry Schemes:*

A scheme for the rehabilitation of 150 displaced fishermen families from East Pakistan in Raipur District, Madhya Pradesh, has been sanctioned involving an expenditure of Rs. 6.61 lakhs. Another fishery scheme has been sanctioned for the Media Colony, 24-Parganas, West Bengal, involving an expenditure of Rs. 77,000. A few other small fishery schemes have also been sanctioned in Tripura.

A scheme for Poultry Multiplication Centre, Tollygunge, Calcutta, and a scheme of Duck Multiplication Centre at Gobardanga, 24-Parganas, West Bengal, have been sanctioned involving loan of about Rs. 18 lakhs to the Government of West Bengal for supply of egg laying birds to the displaced persons.

At the Ramakrishna Mission Centre, Narendrapur, 24-Parganas, a Poultry Multiplication Farm and Dairy, have been set up at a cost of Rs. 3,88,000 and Rs. 60,560 respectively. A fishery scheme has also been sanctioned at the same place at a cost of Rs. 69,600. A few other Backyard Poultry schemes and some training schemes have been sanctioned in West Bengal. It is proposed to distribute eggs and birds to displaced persons to enable them to supplement their income by the sale of eggs and poultry.

CHAPTER VI

THE DANDAKARANYA SCHEME

(1) *General:*

The genesis of the scheme was briefly described in the last report which also dealt with the phased programme drawn up by the Chief Administrator for the resettlement of displaced persons and the integrated development of the area. This programme envisaged the reclamation of about 1·5 lakh acres of land in selected areas in Bastar district of Madhya Pradesh and Koraput and Kalahandi districts of Orissa, extensive development of road communications, the eradication of malaria, the construction of new villages for displaced persons and tribals, the provisions of minor and medium irrigation projects, the establishment of several multi-purpose farms, the provision of health and educational services to displaced persons, etc., etc. On a rough estimate, a sum of Rs. 20 crores was the expected cost of execution of this programme during the remaining three years of the Second Five Year Plan.

(2) *Constitution of the Dandakaranya Development Authority:*

This Authority was constituted to ensure effective and expeditious execution of the scheme and to direct policy and allied matters. For this purpose, the Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa were requested to empower the Central Government and through it, the Chief Administrator, to the extent necessary. These Governments have agreed to do so.

The Authority consists of a Chairman, the Chief Secretaries or other official nominees of the Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, the Chief Administrator, three members for Finance, Agriculture and Engineering and a representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs. The only whole-time Members are the Chief Administrator, and Members, Finance, Agriculture and Engineering. Member Finance is also the Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer of the Authority, while the Chief Administrator is its Chief Executive Officer and Secretary.

The more important of the powers delegated by the Central Government to the Authority are:—

- (1) to sanction schemes involving capital expenditure upto Rs. 40 lakhs;

(2) to create posts carrying a scale of pay the maximum of which does not exceed Rs. 2,000 per month; and

(3) to make direct purchases of all machinery, tools and plants, equipment, vehicles, etc., provided that where the Directorate-General of Supplies and Disposals has entered into rate contracts for any items, the Authority will take advantage of those contracts.

(3) *Decision to liquidate the camps:*

It was decided at a high level conference held at Calcutta in July 1958, that all camps in West Bengal would be liquidated by July, 1959, that out of about 45,000 families living in them, 10,000 would be absorbed in West Bengal and the remaining 35,000 either rehabilitated or provided with work and shelter till such time as they were rehabilitated in States outside West Bengal including Dandakaranya.

These decisions made it necessary to execute the Dandakaranya Development Scheme with greater speed than conceived in the original phased programme, and it also necessitated a radical change in the programme so as to provide either rehabilitation or employment for at least 20,000 families in Dandakaranya by July, 1959.

(4) *The revised programme will provide employment in the following project activities:—*

- (1) Operation of road transport.
- (2) Distribution of Consumer Goods.
- (3) Dairy Units.
- (4) Manufacture of Bricks and Tiles.
- (5) Reclamation of land.
- (6) Construction of Project buildings.
- (7) Construction of roads.
- (8) Construction of villages.
- (9) Irrigation works.
- (10) Wood Working Centres.
- (11) Small Scale industries.
- (12) Administration of Work Camps.

This scheme also envisages the progressive absorption of displaced officers of the Rehabilitation Department of West Bengal, who are expected to be retrenched as camps in that State are liquidated.

(5) *Construction of a Railway:*

A railway through the area, to connect Bhilai in the North with the port of Visakhapatnam in the South, is considered essential for the proper exploitation of the area's vast mineral and forest resources. Final survey for a railway line, to connect this area with Visakhapatnam is in progress. The construction of this railway will not only enable commercial exploitation of the valuable mineral resources of Bailadila but will also provide employment for thousands of persons.

(6) *The Employment Phase:*

During the employment phase every able-bodied displaced person will be given work and the opportunity to make a living till he is rehabilitated in the area. In addition there will be facilities for the education of their children, vocational and technical training and medical and health and welfare services.

(7) *The Rehabilitation Phase:*

Skilled and semi-skilled workers who are non-agriculturists:

They will be rehabilitated through the schemes in which they are employed. These schemes may in due course be converted into co-operative societies.

Where skilled and semi-skilled workers are employed on project works other than schemes of the type mentioned above, they will be entitled to the same rehabilitation benefits as non-agriculturists, who may be settled in rural or urban areas.

Unskilled Workers:

This category will comprise (a) agriculturists who are to be settled on land; (b) non-agriculturists who are to be settled in rural areas; (c) non-agriculturists who are to be settled in urban areas.

(a) Agriculturists will be given 7 acres of partly wet and partly dry land. A house with a plot will be provided and the cost thereof will be treated as a loan repayable in ten annual instalments. A maintenance grant will be paid to each family upto a period of 6 months from the date the land is allotted. Usual loans for the purchase of implements, cattle, seeds, etc., will also be given.

(b) Non-agriculturists who settle in rural areas will be allotted a homestead plot for house and horticulture. Where a house and a homestead plot are provided in a new village, their cost will be treated as a loan. Where no

house is provided, a loan not exceeding Rs. 1,500 may be given. Small business loans ranging from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 may also be given.

- (c) Non-agriculturists settling in urban areas: They will be given suitable loans for the purchase of homestead plot to build a house and to start business or embark on a profession.

(8) By the end of 1958-59, most of the preliminary work connected with the Scheme would have been completed. Surveys for irrigation schemes, soil conditions and new roads are already in progress. About a hundred families have already moved into the area and from March onwards more displaced persons will be moved into the area in progressively large numbers. The following targets are aimed at by the end of 1960:—

- (a) Reclamation of about 45,000 acres of land,
- (b) Construction of about 5,000 village houses;
- (c) Construction and improvement of roads, involving an expenditure of about Rs. 80 lakhs;
- (d) Completion of surveys and construction of minor and medium irrigation works,
- (e) Establishment of a technical and vocational training centre; and
- (f) Establishment of transport, consumer goods and dairy co-operative societies and multi-purpose farms.

(9) Purchase of reclamation machinery:

Reclamation in Dandakaranya is expected to be on an unprecedented scale as over 2 lakh acres of land are to be reclaimed in the course of 3 to 5 years. A great deal of specialised machinery is required for these operations. 5 units of the Central Tractor Organisation have been taken over by the Dandakaranya Administration. Two more units of the Central Tractor Organisation are expected to be transferred to the Authority in June, 1959. These units have given several years of service and will all go out of commission by the end of 1961. New machinery has, therefore, to be bought. Order for the first instalment of 58 tractors and attachments has been placed with the Director General of Ordnance Factories, Ministry of Defence. The cost of the new machinery ordered will be nearly Rs. 1.5 crores.

It may be added that the Dandakaranya Administration will not depend entirely on machinery for reclamation of land and their plans contemplate the employment of man-power to the maximum extent possible. The three methods to be employed are:—

- (i) Reclamation by fully mechanised units;

- (ii) Reclamation by man-power with the support of tractors;
and
- (iii) Reclamation by man-power alone with the aid of hand
tools.

(10) *Provision of Funds:*

According to the preliminary Project Report prepared by the Chief Administrator, nearly Rs. 37 crores will be required to execute the Project. This report is under consideration. A provision of Rs. 3 crores was made in the budget estimates for 1958-59 against which an expenditure of Rs. 1.13 crores is expected to be incurred. A tentative provision of Rs. 6 crores is being made in the budget estimates for 1959-60. The total financial commitments made upto date exceed Rs. 7 crores.

(11) *Tribals:*

The promotion of the welfare of tribals of the area is one of the most important concerns of the Dandakaranya Development Authority. An Adviser, Tribal Welfare, has already been selected and will soon be joining the Authority to assist them in drawing up an integrated plan of tribal welfare. In selecting sites for new villages for the displaced persons care will be taken not to disturb the existing rights of tribals over the land or the jungle near their existing villages.

To enable tribals to lead a more settled life, about 25% of the reclaimed area will be earmarked for them and new villages for them will be built in these areas. Tribals will also benefit from improved communications, irrigation facilities, better medical and educational facilities, greater employment, a more balanced economy and other schemes which will in due course be evolved for them in co-ordination with the programmes of the States concerned

PART II: WESTERN ZONE

CHAPTER VIII

PROBLEM, PROGRESS AND FUTURE POLICY

(1) *Problem and Progress:*

Nearly 47 40 lakh displaced persons came to India from West Pakistan. Of these, about 50% have been settled on land and in ancillary occupations and the rest in urban areas. The settlement of non-agriculturists presented a more difficult problem, as the evacuee houses in the urban areas could accommodate only about 50% of the population. This necessitated construction of a large number of houses and new townships. Upto the end of December, 1958, 1.88 lakh residential units have been constructed by the Government and by the displaced persons with Government's assistance.

Apart from shelter, provision had to be made for the gainful employment of non-agriculturist displaced persons, in trades or in Government and private services. Arrangements were therefore, made for the employment of displaced persons in the services on a priority basis, for giving them vocational and technical training and for advancing them loans to set up trades and industries. About 2.02 lakh displaced persons have been placed in the services and 92,000 were given vocational and technical training. Loans aggregating Rs. 32.47 crores have been sanctioned for displaced persons through the State Governments and Rehabilitation Finance Administration. In addition, 95 schemes of medium, small and cottage industries have been sanctioned, involving a Government investment of about Rs. 2.07 crores to create employment in refugee townships and colonies. These schemes are expected to provide employment to about 11,000 displaced persons.

Due attention has also been paid to the education of displaced students and financial aid was given to disrupted and non-disrupted educational, medical and cultural institutions catering mostly to the needs of displaced persons. Upto the end of the financial year 1958-59, a grant-in-aid of Rs. 2.17 crores has been given to such institutions, for the construction of buildings and for the purchase of equipment etc. In addition, upto the end of 1957-58, the Ministry spent a sum of Rs. 558 lakhs for giving direct financial aid to about 13 lakh displaced students in the form of freeships, cash grant, stipends etc. Expenditure to the tune of Rs. 6 crores has also been incurred on the maintenance, education and technical training of the inmates of homes and infirmaries in the various States.

Appreciable progress has also been made in the work relating to the payment of compensation to displaced persons. Upto 31st January, 1959, out of 4.68 lakh claimants, compensation has been paid to 3.60 lakhs; the total amount paid being Rs 100.56 crores.

Unfortunately not much progress could be made with regard to the negotiations with Pakistan. The major problem of immovable property still remains unresolved. Other questions like the transfer of lockers and safe deposits, release of properties of Joint Stock Companies, Gold Loan Accounts of evacuees, Contractors' claims & Court deposits etc. have also not been settled.

(2) *Future Policy*

The task of rehabilitation of displaced persons from West Pakistan has nearly been completed, the only outstanding items being payment of compensation and negotiations with Pakistan. The work relating to payment of compensation is expected to be finished by the end of 1959-60; but that relating to negotiations with Pakistan is likely to linger on due to uncooperative attitude of the Pakistan Government. It will thus be possible to wind up the Western Wing of the Ministry, with the exception of skeleton staff to tie up loose ends by the end of 1959-60. This process has already been carried forward considerably during the current financial year. The work relating to health, education, industries, vocational and technical training and homes and infirmaries has been transferred to the Ministries concerned and that relating to housing is expected to be transferred to the Ministry of Works, Housing & Supply in the near future.

(3) *Economy Measures:*

Efforts to effect economy in the staff of the Ministry and its subordinate offices were continued during the year under review and it has been possible to reduce the expenditure on establishment by Rs 3.18 lakhs upto the 31st December, 1958.

CHAPTER IX

COMPENSATION TO DISPLACED PERSONS FROM WEST PAKISTAN

(1) Progress:

Out of 4 68 lakh displaced persons from West Pakistan who have filed compensation applications upto the end of December, 1958, 3·46 lakh claimants were paid compensation amounting to Rs. 98·00 crores. The break-up of this number is as follows:—

Categories	Total Number	Number of claimants who have been paid compensa- tion	Number of claimants who remain to be paid
1. High Priority Claimants.	62,020	60,518	1,502
2. Other Priority Claimants.	5,047	3,954	1,093
3. General category claimants not covered by any of the priority categories, having verified claims of Rs. 10,000 or less	1,68,282	1,38,080	30,202
4. Other claimants who are not entitled to any cash payment and who have to realise their Compensation by the purchase of properties in the Com- pensation Pool	2,32,747	1,43,371	89,376
TOTAL	4,68,096	3,45,923	1,22,173

In January, 1959, about 14,000 more claimants have been paid compensation amounting to about Rs. 2·56 crores. Thus the number of claimants still to be paid is about 1·08 lakhs. In addition, there are about 13,000 applications for rehabilitation grants from displaced persons who had for sufficient reasons failed to file claims under the Claims Act of 1950.

Since the monthly rate of payment has been stepped up to about 12,000 cases, the balance of 1·21 lakh cases should not take more than one year to be settled.

The one hundred crore mark in payment has been passed, and the actual number of claimants paid during the year under report reached the peak figure of 1,50,000.

The break up of the payments made shows that 51.56 crores was paid in cash, 32.47 crores by the transfer of properties and 16.53 crores by the adjustment of public dues.

(2) *Further Concessions to Displaced Persons under Compensation Scheme:*

During the year under review several further concessions as detailed below have been given to displaced persons under the compensation scheme:—

(a) Transfer of allotable properties to displaced occupants and recovery of arrears of rent from them:

(i) In June, 1957, non-claimant displaced persons in authorised occupation of Government built and evacuee properties were permitted to become owners, if they so desired, by paying an initial instalment of 20 per cent of the price and the balance in seven annual instalments. In July, 1957, this concession was extended to displaced persons whose net compensation was insufficient to cover the entire price of the property. During the year under report it was decided to extend this concession also to authorised displaced allottees of allotable evacuee industrial concerns valued at Rs. 50,000 or less.

(ii) Non-claimant occupants of the allotable properties who desired to become owners of the property in their possession were required to pay arrears of rent upto 30th September 1955, in one instalment. As a result of the representations from displaced persons, it was decided that non-claimants who were willing to purchase allotable properties in their occupation, could pay 20 per cent of the arrears due from them together with the first instalment of the price of the property, and the balance of arrears in instalments coterminus with the instalments for the balance of the purchase price of the property.

(b) Association of claimants for adjustment of public dues:

In August, 1957, orders were issued permitting displaced persons with verified claims to associate the claims of their relatives for the liquidation of public dues outstanding against them. It has now

been decided that they can also have the public dues, including Rehabilitation Finance Administration loans, adjusted against the compensation payable to other claimants. This concession has also been extended to those claimants whose net compensation is not sufficient to cover the public dues outstanding against them.

(c) Treatment of Claims of Members of Joint Hindu Families:

The general belief in regard to the properties owned by members of Joint Hindu Families was that all such properties had been purchased from the joint family funds. At the time when claims were passed, not much attention was paid to the vital question of the source of funds from which properties were purchased. The Claims Officers while verifying claims had accepted the statements of claimants at their face value. The Regional Settlement Commissioners were, therefore, directed that all claims of Joint Hindu Families should be clubbed, unless documentary evidence was produced to prove that the property had not been purchased from the joint funds of the family concerned, but from their personal funds. It was however, represented that considering the circumstances under which the displaced persons had left West Pakistan it would not be reasonable to expect them to produce satisfactory documentary evidence in such cases. It has, therefore, been decided that in so far as claims upto Rs. 1 lakh are concerned, compensation may be paid on the basis of the claims already verified without any further enquiry, but in case of claims over Rs. 1 lakh, an enquiry should be made to ascertain the source from which the funds were provided for the purchase of the property.

(d) Compensation to Banking Companies:

Section 6 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954, provides for relief to certain Banking Companies mentioned in the schedule to that Act. Initially only 17 such Companies mentioned in the schedule were entitled to this relief. As a result of representations from other Banking Companies, it has been decided to extend this concession to 7 more Companies.

(e) Concession to Kashmiri Displaced Persons in Occupation of Allotable Properties:

To enable displaced persons from Pakistan held areas of Jammu and Kashmir to own allotable properties in their occupation, it has been decided that they should be treated at par with the non-claimant displaced persons from West Pakistan in the matter of purchase of the properties in the Compensation Pool i.e. allotable properties in their occupation may be transferred to them on payment of 20 per cent of the price in cash as initial instalment together with 1/5th of the arrears of rent due, if any, and the balance in 7

equal annual instalments. It was also decided that the allotable houses which were in occupation of Kashmiri displaced persons should not be sold upto 31st December, 1959, if the occupants desired to continue as tenants.

(f) *Transfer of Urban Agricultural Lands to Allottees:*

The policy regarding allotment of urban agricultural lands has been liberalised. According to the revised instructions a lessee who had been allotted urban agricultural land consisting of more than one plot, whether at one place or at different places in the same town, can select one of these plots for transfer to him at the reserve price, provided its value does not exceed Rs. 10,000 and no sub-lessee is entitled to its allotment under the existing rules. Further, it has been decided that in cases where the lessee has sub-let a plot valued at Rs. 10,000 or less, and the sub-lessee himself is not entitled to its transfer the land can be transferred in favour of the lessee. Also where a single plot or a holding consisting of several plots, has been leased out to more than one person, then provided the single plot or each of the several plots, is valued at Rs. 10,000 or less, portions of the single plot can be allotted to various lessees in equal shares, and where there are several plots, each lessee who is a co-sharer can be given one of such plots. If, after the allotment in this manner, any one or more plots remain unallotted, these will be sold subject to the rights of sub-lessee, if any. No sub-lessee will however, be permitted to hold more than one plot even though he might have taken several plots on lease from one or more persons.

(3) *Payment of Compensation to Priority Category Claimants*

Practically all priority category claimants have been paid compensation. The few cases which are still pending will be finalised soon. Although all priorities have been withdrawn from 31st January, 1957, cash payment is still being made in hard cases of T.B. and cancer patients and disabled persons and persons suffering from mental diseases.

(4) *Rehabilitation Grants:*

In 1955 the Ministry of Rehabilitation invited applications for the payment of rehabilitation grant from displaced persons who came to India from Pakistan after 31st July, 1952, and could not therefore file claims under the Displaced Persons (Claims) Act, 1950, and also from those persons who came to India before that date but who for sufficient reasons failed to file claims in time. 22,994 applications for such grants were received. All these applications, with the exception of 1,410, have already been scrutinised and it is expected that the scrutiny of remaining applications also will be completed.

soon Out of 21,584 applications so far scrutinised, about 13,000 applications have been accepted and payment of the grant is now being made through the Regional Settlement Commissioners. It has been decided that the rehabilitation grantees should be paid at the same scale as has been prescribed for the payment of compensation to displaced persons having verified claims of the same value and that they should also be treated at par with the latter in regard to the mode of payment, i.e. bidding at auctions and for having their dues set off against the amount of grant.

Rehabilitation grant applications were also invited under Rule 97 from displaced persons whose claims in respect of rural properties were rejected on account of the allotment of agricultural land measuring 4 acres or less, provided their land allotments had either been cancelled or that they had not taken possession of the land allotted.

During the year 1958-59 the number of appeals filed by displaced persons upto 31st January before the Chief Settlement Commissioner, against the orders passed by the Settlement Commissioners on the applications for rehabilitation grants under Rules 95 and 96, was 6,300 Of these, 3,735 have since been decided and the remaining appeals are expected to be disposed of soon

(5) Speeding up the Compensation Scheme:

(i) Upto the end of December, 1958, admissibility of compensation certificates (Statements of Accounts) had been issued to about 49,000 displaced persons involving a payment of about Rs. 24 crores. The Government had permitted the holders of these statements of accounts not only to purchase Pool property for themselves or in association with other claimants, but also to utilise them in paying off public dues of other displaced persons. In spite of these facilities it has been observed that so far statements of accounts worth about one crore of rupees only have been utilised. As a claim for compensation can be considered to have been satisfied only after the statement of account has been actually utilised, and since the properties in the Pool are deteriorating, it has been decided that where a claimant fails to utilise his statement of account within a period of 6 months from 15th January, 1959, or from the date of issue of the statement, whichever is later, his compensation may be finalised by the compulsory allotment, at the discretion of the Government, of property in the Compensation Pool of approximately equivalent value. As soon as such an allotment is made, the claim of the claimant shall be deemed to have been satisfied.

(ii) The compensation scheme envisaged transfer of allotable properties in the Pool to the authorised occupants. As a result of

the representations from displaced persons, the limit of "allotable property" was raised from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000, even though this decision resulted in more than 80 per cent of the properties becoming allotable. In spite of this and certain other concessions announced from time to time facilitating payment of the price of the allotable property, there has been very poor response from the occupants to become the owners of the properties. Even displaced persons with verified claims in occupation of the properties are not coming forward to purchase them. Rule 29 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Rules, 1955, provides that where a claimant in occupation of allotable property refuses to accept the transfer of such property in full or part satisfaction of the compensation payable to him, the payment of the compensation due to him will be postponed. In order to complete the compensation scheme it has been decided to amend the above Rule suitably so as to enable Government to transfer finally all allotable properties in the occupation of claimants when their compensation covers the price of the property. As for occupants whose compensation is less than the price of the property and who refuse to accept the transfer against their compensation by paying the difference, they will be issued statement of account and the property disposed of by Government.

(iii) The work in the Regional Settlement Commissioners' offices at Delhi, Jullundur and Patiala, which is very heavy has been decentralised. 12 Zonal offices have been established in these regions for processing and finalising compensation cases and also to deal with other cases of transfer of allotable properties on the spot. This has resulted in better coordination of work between the two wings dealing with compensation and transfer of properties. It has also accelerated the pace of disposal of compensation claims.

(iv) Rules regarding recovery of arrears of rent from the occupants of the properties in the Compensation Pool have been liberalised from time to time; but in spite of the various concessions, arrears to the extent of nearly 8 crores of rupees are still outstanding. The Government has therefore, decided to resort to stringent measures for the realisation of these arrears. The arrears will now be realised as "arrears of land revenue" and the properties in which the occupants are not interested will be put to auction.

(6) *Special Concessions to Harijans and Members of Backward Classes:*

A special concession for the payment of arrears of rent in instalments has been given to Harijan occupants of evacuee properties, both displaced and non-displaced, in view of their poor economic

condition. They can now pay one month's arrears together with one month's current rent, till the arrears are paid up. This concession, however, is not applicable to un-authorised occupants and to those cases in which evictions have already been made.

(7) *Scrutiny of claims valued at more than 1 lakh:*

It was decided sometime back that the claims for the immovable property valued at Rs. 1 lakh or more, should be re-checked. These cases are being subjected to special scrutiny and where the assessed value is found to be excessive, the claims are being revised. There were in all about 5,000 such cases, out of which 4,600 have so far been scrutinised. As a result of this scrutiny 450 cases have been taken up for *suo-moto* revision. The scrutiny of the remaining cases is expected to be completed by the end of March, 1959.

(8) *Verification and Revision of Claims.*

All the claims registered under the Displaced Persons (Claims) Act, 1950, have since been verified. These included ex-parte rejected cases and revision petitions. Upto the end of December, 1958, 15,420 cases which had been rejected ex-parte were reopened. The number of revision petitions disposed of upto that date was 47,425. 1,63,163 copies of claim assessment orders (including certificates) were supplied upto 31st December, 1958.

(9) *Disposal of Properties in the Compensation Pool:*

Upto the end of December, 1958, about 96,000 evacuee and Government built properties in the Compensation Pool were sold by auction and more than 80,000 were transferred to displaced claimants by allotment. At the present rate it is expected that the work relating to the disposal of the properties in the Pool will be completed by the end of the year 1959-60.

(10) *Separation of Evacuee and Non-evacuee Interests in Composite Properties:*

Considerable progress has been made in the disposal of work under the Evacuee Interest (Separation) Act, 1951, during the year under report. Upto 31st December, 1958, 2,85,818 composite properties had been listed by the Custodians before the Competent Officers, out of which 27,882 were urban and 2,57,936 rural. The total number of composite properties now is 3,00,668 as 14,850 more applications had been filed by the claimants. Notices have been issued so far in respect of 2,99,058 properties. The total number of properties in respect of which claims have been filed is 1,69,826 out of which 1,64,451 claims have been adjudicated. Final separation

has been effected in 1,41,207 cases which include 69,000 cases of redemption by the Custodians involving payment of Rs. 19 lakhs. As a result of separation of interests, properties worth 7 crores have accrued to the evacuee Pool. In addition to this, a sum of Rs. 3.52 crores has been credited to the Pool on account of evacuee share in composite properties.

The work in the erstwhile states of Vindhya Pradesh, Coorg, Travancore and Cochin has already been completed and the organisations dealing with this work wound up. The part time Competent Officers' organisations in Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore and Kerala have also been closed and the residuary work transferred to the Competent Officer, Bombay. Similarly, the residuary work in the Competent Officer's Organisation in Madhya Pradesh has been transferred to the Competent Officer, Delhi. The organisation in Orissa is being wound up and the residuary work will be transferred to the Competent Officer, Delhi. Considerable reduction in staff has also been made in the Organisations in Punjab and Uttar Pradesh.

Most of the cases now left with the Competent Officers in Punjab, U.P. and Rajasthan relate to small areas of agricultural holdings upto 5 acres. Instructions have been issued to the Custodians to withdraw such cases from the Courts of the Competent Officers and to effect separation by negotiations with the non-evacuee co-sharers/mortgagees concerned. These cases fall under 2 broad categories, namely (i) mortgage cases and (ii) co-sharer cases. With regard to the first category, the Custodians have been instructed to offer the lands to the mortgagees at the reserve price less the mortgage debt scaled down on a sliding scale on the basis of the period for which mortgagees have already enjoyed the profits from such lands. As regards the latter category, where the non-evacuee co-sharer is in possession of the entire holding, the Custodians have been directed to sell the evacuee share to the non-evacuee co-sharer on payment of a price equal to 20 times the land revenue. In cases where the evacuee share has been allotted to a displaced person and both the displaced person and the non-evacuee co-sharer are in possession of their respective shares, it has been decided that instead of referring these cases to the Competent Officers, the parties should have their interests separated by the appropriate revenue courts. This simplified procedure will expedite the disposal of the pending cases.

(11) *Compensation to Rural Claimants:*

(1) *In Punjab:*—Compensation to rural land claimants from West Pakistan was given by the introduction of the quasi-permanent land allotment scheme. It was confined to displaced land owners from West Punjab and persons of Punjabi extraction who had migrated

from West Pakistan. The land available for allotment in Punjab was 24.49 lakh standard acres as against 39.35 lakh standard acres abandoned by the claimants in West Pakistan—a shortage of 38 per cent. This necessitated a system of graded cuts being applied according to which the smaller land owners were given a larger proportion of the area of their original holdings. Subsequently in 1954 non-Punjab land owners from West Pakistan who were residing in Punjab and the erstwhile Pepsu States were also made eligible for allotment of land in Punjab. Upto 31st December, 1958, allotment on quasi-permanent basis has been made to 4.77 lakh families, involving an area of 23.55 lakh standard acres. A large number of allotments under the quasi-permanent schemes have been made permanent under the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954, and the rules made thereunder. Upto the end of December, 1958, ownership rights were conferred on 2.60 lakh allottees, involving an area of 19,11,718 standard acres. 82,424 rural houses have also been transferred in permanent ownership to the allottees. Lands of the value of Rs. 85.32 crores have thus been transferred permanently to the allottees. At the time of granting Sanads, public dues amounting to Rs. 51.16 lakhs recoverable from the allottees were adjusted against their compensation, while a sum of Rs. 1.71 crores has been made a charge on the lands and houses transferred.

The major part of the work relating to the grant of Sanads has since been completed. Some difficulty is, however, being experienced in finalising the remaining cases as the displaced persons who had been allotted small holdings are not coming forward to take the Sanads. Efforts are being made to complete this work as early as possible.

(ii) *Outside Punjab*:—Outside Punjab, agricultural displaced families mostly from areas other than West Punjab, were allotted land on a temporary basis. These allotments were made purely on a rehabilitation basis regardless of the fact whether or not the allottees owned land in West Pakistan. In all, about 58,000 families had been settled on 5.63 lakh acres of land outside Punjab. A good number of these allotments have now been made permanent against verified claims for agricultural land. Allotments of those who have no land claims are also being made permanent on payment of the value of the land. In regard to persons who did not hold verified claims for agricultural land, but to whom land had been allotted as a rehabilitation measure, the period of recovery for the price of the land has been extended from 4 to 15 years.

In addition, those of them who had filed claims for non-substantial rural houses and whose claims had been rejected because of the fact

that land had been allotted to them, were permitted to get the price of land adjusted against the value of these rejected claims. The rejected claims are to be revived to the extent necessary to cover the price of the land together with public dues owing from the allottee.

Vacant lands and allotable groves outside Punjab have also been allotted on permanent basis to non-Punjabi land claimants against their land claims. Upto 31st December, 1958, 19,420 claimants were allotted 38,536 standard acres, 2,45,451 ordinary acres of land and groves worth Rs. 36·51 lakhs.

(12) Concession to Non-Claimant Land Allottees:

Under the rules persons to whom land had been allotted but who had no verified claims for land were required to pay the price of this land in 15 years beginning with an initial deposit of 10 per cent of the price. These allottees have now been allowed to associate claimants for the purpose of adjusting the price of the land after paying the initial instalment of 10 per cent.

(13) Payment of Compensation on Orally Verified Land Claim:

The displaced land claimants whose claims had been verified either on the basis of oral evidence or on documentary evidence other than Jamabandies, were not being granted Sanads for the lands allotted to them, nor were they allowed to purchase properties against the commuted value of compensation due on their claims till such time as the claims had been subjected to comparison with the Jamabandies received from Pakistan. Jamabandi records in respect of about 5,000 villages have not been received so far from Pakistan and consequently quite a large number of land claims could not be finalised. The chances of these records being received in the near future appear to be remote. As this was likely to cause hardship to the claimants concerned, it has been decided to treat their claims as "duly verified" even in the absence of the Jamabandies, and to finalise the cases, subject to the condition that if later on relevant records are received from Pakistan and it is found on verification that the claims are exaggerated or false, the Government will have the right to take appropriate remedial action.

(14) Land Claimants Allotted Land in Occupation of Protected Tenants:

Previously the evacuee lands which were in occupation of protected tenants were allotted to displaced land claimants in satisfaction of their verified claims. Since however, the allottees could not get physical possession of such lands, the allotments made in their favour could not be considered satisfactory. It has therefore been

the evacuee lands should not be allotted. Where however, the land had already been allotted, the respective rights of the landlord and the tenant should be evaluated and the compensation of the displaced land claimant adjusted against the value of whatever rights were being transferred to him. It has also been decided that where intermediaries are not being abolished but the evacuee land is in possession of protected tenants, only the rights which vest in Government should be evaluated and transferred to the displaced person against his verified land claim.

(15) Excess Areas of Land Allotted to Land Claimants in Punjab:

Evacuee agricultural land in the Punjab State was allotted to land claimants under the quasi-permanent land allotment scheme. The land was allotted on a graded system according to the areas abandoned by the displaced persons in West Pakistan. Some of them were however, allotted more land than they were entitled to on the basis of their holdings in West Pakistan. To avoid disruption of such allottees, it has been decided that where the excess area is upto 10 standard acres and the allotment was due to a mistake in calculation, the excess land should be offered for sale to the allottee at the usual rate of Rs. 450 per standard acre. In other cases where the excess area was allotted due to a mis-statement on the part of the allottee or was obtained by fraudulent means, the excess area, if it does not exceed 2 standard acres, will be offered for sale to the allottee at the rate of Rs. 675 per standard acre. If however, the excess area is more than 2 acres the land will be resumed.

(16) Rural Evacuee Houses in occupation of Harijans and Members of Backward Classes in Punjab:

About 50,000 rural houses in Punjab valued at about one crore of rupees, are in the occupation of displaced Harijans and members of Scheduled Castes and Tribes. Under the compensation rules, houses can be transferred only at the reserve price, but in view of the poor economic condition of these persons, it has been decided to transfer these houses at the nominal rate of Rs. 20 per house and the sites under them at Rs. 10 per site. This concession will cost Government about Rs. 90.0 lakhs.

CHAPTER X

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS FROM WEST PAKISTAN

(1) *Homes/Infirmaries:*

One of the important problems which had to be tackled after partition was the rehabilitation of unattached women and children. Special measures were adopted to provide relief and shelter to them. This necessitated the establishment of a number of homes and infirmaries. By the end of December, 1953, there were 40 homes and infirmaries spread over various States in the Western Zone catering to about 29,000 inmates. The number of the persons living outside these institutions who were receiving cash doles was about 9,000. In April, 1958, when the work was transferred to the Ministry of Home Affairs, there were 31 homes and infirmaries with a population of about 28,000 persons and 2,250 outside cash dolees.

Prior to the year 1957-58, the average annual expenditure during the preceding triennium was approximately Rs 100 lakhs. During 1957-58, the expenditure amounted to Rs. 70 lakhs. The work has since been transferred to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(2) *Maintenance Allowance:*

The maintenance allowance scheme was in force for more than 7 years from January, 1950, to August, 1957. The number of persons who received this allowance is 17,268. They have all been paid compensation against their verified claims. The total expenditure on the scheme was Rs. 1.40 crores which was treated as a "relief grant".

(3) *Townships:*

The mass migration of population consequent upon the partition presented a major problem of providing roofed accommodation to about 23 lakhs of urban population from West Pakistan. The evacuee houses left in India by Muslims were sufficient to accommodate only about half the number and for the remaining half schemes were drawn up for the construction of houses in and near the existing towns and a number of new townships were also set up. The schemes were mostly implemented through the State Governments.

(4) *Housing:*

The housing programme for displaced persons from West Pakistan has nearly been completed. No fresh schemes are being undertaken and only the residual construction and essential development works already sanctioned are now being completed.

The total expenditure upto the end of March, 1958, on housing schemes was about Rs 60 crores. The major portion of this amount has been given in the form of loans to the State Governments.

About 32 residential colonies and 22 shopping centres have been constructed in Delhi. There is still some residual problem of residential and business squatters in Delhi to be resolved, which has been merged in the over-all problem of the removal of congestion and slum clearance in Delhi. A special Committee of the Cabinet is dealing with this matter.

(5) *Industries:*

As considerable unemployment prevailed in refugee townships/colonies, the Ministry of Rehabilitation decided to promote medium and small industries by giving certain facilities to industrials. In pursuance of this decision, 45 schemes of medium industries and 50 schemes of small/cottage industries were sanctioned upto May, 1958, for refugee townships/colonies in the Western Region. The schemes will involve an expenditure of over Rs. 200 lakhs on the part of the Government, mostly in the shape of loans and are expected to provide employment to about 11,000 persons. They consist of industries like manufacture of cycles, hard-ware goods, A.C.S.R. conductors and electrical goods, carbon paper and stationery, hurricane lanterns, thermos flasks, R.C.C. pipes, mill board, bolts and nuts, steel structures, matches, wooden combs, etc. The work relating to industries in the Western Region was transferred to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in June, 1958.

(6) *Education:*

(a) Rehabilitation of disrupted and non-disrupted educational institutions:

During the year under report, grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 17,34,500 were sanctioned to disrupted and non-disrupted educational institutions and Rs. 10,10,000 to medical and cultural institutions catering mostly to the needs of displaced persons. Upto the year 1957-58, grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 189 lakhs had been sanctioned for such institutions bringing the total grants to such institutions in various States to about Rs. 217 lakhs.

(b) Financial assistance to students:

The scheme for the grant of financial assistance to displaced students was continued till December, 1957, when the work was transferred to the Ministry of Education. The total expenditure on the scheme upto the end of March, 1958, was Rs. 558 lakhs, which was incurred for giving direct financial aid to about 13 lakh displaced students in the form of freeships, stipends, cash grants etc.

(7) Vocational and Technical Training:

Of the 48 lakh displaced persons who came from West Pakistan, nearly half the population belonged to rural areas and the other half to urban areas. The bulk of the rural population was rehabilitated on land. The rehabilitation of the urban population presented greater difficulties. One of the means to enable them to earn livelihood was to give them vocational and technical training. Such training was also intended to achieve the object of filling the gap resulting from the migration of Muslim artisans to Pakistan. Training centres were set up in various States exclusively for displaced persons in which short term courses were introduced to enable them to learn a trade or craft with which they could earn a living after the completion of the training. About 86,000 displaced persons were trained upto 31st March, 1957, and 6,000 more were expected to be trained during 1957-58 through the vocational and technical training centres set up in various States financed by the Ministry of Rehabilitation. A sum of Rs. 6 crores was spent upto 31st March, 1958, and by the end of the year 1958-59, another sum of Rs 35 lakhs will have been spent on the Vocational and Technical Training Schemes. The work has since been transferred to the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

CHAPTER XI

EVACUEE PROPERTY AND ALLIED LEGISLATION

(1) *Evacuee Property Law*:

The number of pending judicial cases with the Custodians which was 4559 on 1st January, 1958, was brought down to about 1935 on 1st January, 1959. The Statewise details of the pending cases are given in Table No 13.

The work in Kerala and Madras States has since been completed. Instructions have been issued to the Custodians to dispose of the pending work expeditiously.

(2) *Displaced Persons (Debts Adjustment) Act, 1951*:

Under this Act, 16576 applications, which are in the nature of civil suits, were filed before the Tribunals. These Tribunals are Civil Courts or class of Civil Courts appointed by the State Governments. Of these, 16299 applications have been disposed of, leaving a balance of 277 cases.

(3) *Insurance Claims Board*:

The Board received reports in 18 cases from the Tribunals under section 18(2) of the Displaced Persons (Debts Adjustment) Act, 1951, out of which 8 cases have been finalised and the recommendations of the Board communicated to the Tribunals for passing of final decrees. The remaining cases will be considered when reports are received by the Board from the Tribunals.

(4) *Restoration of Property under Section 16*.

Under section 16 of the Evacuee Property Act, 1950, restoration of property worth Rs. 2.6 crores in 3806 cases was ordered upto 31st December, 1958. Now only about 100 restoration cases remain to be decided.

(5) *Trust Properties*:

The present position is that by and large no trust property remains to be released in Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Bombay and Delhi. In Rajasthan, almost all mosques which were in occupation of displaced

persons have been got vacated and restored to the representatives of the Muslim community. In Punjab, trust properties of religious character have been restored in places where suitable mutawallis were available. As regards trust properties of a non-religious character in Punjab which were mostly allotted to displaced institutions from West Pakistan for running schools, colleges and other cultural institutions, it has been decided to allot these properties to these institutions on nominal rent on a long term basis, subject to the condition that the allottees will be responsible for their proper maintenance and upkeep. The control of all these properties is also being transferred to the State Government.

CHAPTER XII

NEGOTIATIONS WITH PAKISTAN

(1) *Movable Property-Agreement:*

The fourth meeting of the Implementation Committee set up under the Movable Property Agreement was held at New Delhi on the 16th and 17th April, 1958. The Committee reviewed the progress made in the implementation of the Agreement and also discussed measures to expedite the completion of the remaining work, so that relief could be afforded to the affected persons on both sides. It was expected that the Pakistan Government would expedite action on the outstanding matters, specially with regard to the transfer of lockers and safe deposits, restoration of properties of joint stock companies and restoration of movables and jewellery seized by authorities in Pakistan included in the lists exchanged. These expectations however, were belied and even the meeting scheduled to be held in the middle of July, 1958, was postponed at the request of Pakistan Government. The Committee has not met so far.

(2) *Implementation:*

The progress made in the restoration of movable property is indicated below:

- (i) *Properties left with Custodians:*—Movable property of displaced persons left in Pakistan consisting of personal and household effects, trade goods, seized valuables etc., valued at about Rs. 1·73 lakhs, was retrieved during this year. This brings the total value of the properties retrieved so far to Rs. 72·73 lakhs.
- (ii) *Buried treasures:*—The operations for the recovery of buried treasures commenced in the two countries in November, 1954, and were continued up to the end of May, 1958. During this period property worth over Rs. 69 lakhs was recovered from West Pakistan.
- (iii) *Fire-arms:*—As a result of exchange of evacuee fire-arms India has so far received 1,201 arms as against 1,033 handed over to Pakistan.

- (iv) *Bank Drafts*:—Bank Drafts and cheques of the value of one lakh of rupees, were received from Pakistan. The total amount so far received is Rs. 16 65 lakhs.
- (v) *Joint Stock Companies*:—176 joint stock companies have applied for restoration of their properties in Pakistan or payment of compensation in lieu of their properties acquired by the Pakistan Government. The total value of their claims is about Rs. 14 crores. No claim has so far been verified by Pakistan.
- (vi) *Lockers and Safe Deposits*:—As decided in the meeting of the Implementation Committee held in January, 1958, India received from Pakistan in March, 1958, supplementary lists of 429 safe deposit articles transferable to India and supplied to Pakistan bankwise totals of evacuee Muslims' deposits in Indian Banks in the enbloc areas and the number of accounts to be transferred to Pakistan.

According to the agreed arrangements, the lockers and safe deposit articles were to be exchanged between the diplomatic representatives of the two countries on the 31st March, 1958. This date was extended to 5th June, 1958, and later on to 15th July, 1958, at the request of the Pakistan Government. The exchange has, however, not taken place even upto now due to certain difficulties created by Pakistan. Their representatives at first raised the question in May, 1958, that all third party claims accepted by the Custodians before the 30th November, 1955, whether or not relating to the articles in safe deposits and lockers, should be satisfied before the lockers and safe deposits were allowed to be released. This was contrary to the Movable Property Agreement under which only those third party claims could be satisfied as were related to the contents of particular lockers and safe deposits and not the third party claims of a general nature against the evacuees. The matter was therefore, taken up with the Pakistan Government from whom no reply has so far been received despite several reminders. They have also not sent the lists of third party claims against lockers and safe deposits which were required to be supplied by the 31st May, 1958.

- (vii) *Postal Accounts*:—Under an agreement with Pakistan, applications for the transfer of pre-partition post office

savings bank accounts and postal certificates from Pakistan to India, were invited by the Indian Post Offices upto 31st March, 1949, and 30th June, 1949, respectively. As a number of persons desirous of having their post office saving bank accounts and postal certificates transferred to India, failed to get their applications registered by the prescribed dates, it was decided in consultation with the Government of Pakistan to extend the date of applications to 14th November, 1958. All these cases are being processed by the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs.

«(3) *Claims for Pension, Provident Fund, Leave Salary and Security Deposits of Displaced Government Servants and Ex-Employees of State and Local Bodies:*

Out of 23,327 claims for pension, provident fund, etc., forwarded to the Government of Pakistan till the end of December 1958, verification reports have been received in 12,429 cases. These involve an amount of nearly Rs 46 37 lakhs (non-recurring) and Rs. 13.26 lakhs per annum (recurring). The progress regarding verification of these claims was reviewed at the meeting of the Implementation Committee held at Delhi in April, 1958, and again in the meeting of the Officers-in-charge, Central Claims Organisations of India and Pakistan, held in Karachi in July, 1958, and certain steps to accelerate the pace of verification, were agreed to.

In order to alleviate hardship to displaced persons on account of delay in the settlement of their claims, Government had decided to make full payment provisionally in respect of the outstanding claims after verification in India on the basis of documentary or collateral evidence to be produced before an *ad-hoc* Committee set up for the purpose, pending formal verification by the Pakistan Government. The Committee has now started the work and nearly 3,000 application forms were sent to the claimants for completion during the year under report. Out of them 1,200 applications have been received back duly filled, and about 550 cases have been examined for being placed before the Committee. The information furnished by the claimants was not complete in the majority of cases and they have been therefore, addressed further in the matter. The Committee has so far approved 72 cases for making *ad-hoc* payments.

It was also decided that the work relating to the verification of the service records of displaced employees of Sind and Bahawalpur who had found employment under the Central Government or the Government of Punjab and were entitled to receive pension from

tan, should also be entrusted to this Committee. More than 300 cases were received upto the end of January, 1959, which have been examined. In about 266 cases, the Ministries concerned have been asked to supply further particulars. Final orders have been passed by the Committee in 21 cases. The Ministries concerned have also been requested to refer all such cases to the *ad-hoc* Committee immediately so that the work is finished as early as possible.

(4) *Indo Pakistan Provisional Payment Scheme:*

Under the Indo Pakistan Agreement of May, 1950, provisional payments of pension to full extent and that of provident fund upto 50 per cent of the balance left in Pakistan by the displaced Government servants who migrated to India by 30th June, 1955, could be made subject to the production of pensioners' half of the pension payment order and last G.P. fund account slip, issued by the Accounts Officer concerned in Pakistan. Under this scheme payments were sanctioned in 3,125 cases involving an amount of Rs. 4.72 lakhs per annum (recurring) and Rs. 20.39 lakhs (non-recurring).

(5) *Interim Relief Scheme:*

A number of interim relief schemes were introduced to mitigate the hardship of certain categories of displaced persons who had no other source of livelihood. Under these schemes, relief has been afforded to about 1,050 persons involving an expenditure of Rs. 2.5 lakhs per annum (recurring) and Rs. 4.45 lakhs (non-recurring). The postal authorities had decided to make full payments to depositors whose postal holdings were left in Pakistan pending their transfer, and also to make full payment of pensions to those persons who had retired in Pakistan but whose pension papers have not so far been received. Most of the interim relief schemes have therefore lapsed. Payments are however, still being authorised to Court of wards, survivors of Quetta earth-quake and dependants of Government servants who were killed or injured during civil disturbances of 1947.

(6) *Contractors' Claims:*

The activities of the Central Claims Organisation were considerably expanded in 1955 with the decision to bring within its purview claims of contractors and certain other categories of evacuees. Till the end of January, 1959, more than 14,000 claims involving an amount of Rs. 16.22 crores were registered, out of which 3,787 claims have been settled. 3,328 claims involving an amount of over Rs. 2 crores were rejected by Pakistan and 467 claims involving Rs. 38.50 lakhs accepted by them. The accepted claims have been passed on

claims involving an amount of Rs. 1.07 crores were rejected by the Central Claims Organisation itself as they were either duplicate or were not covered by the Agreement. The number of claims still pending for verification in Pakistan is 7,947.

(7) *Transfer of Court Deposits:*

Under the transfer of Evacuee Deposits Act, 1954, claims in respect of evacuee court deposits are to be settled through the Custodians of deposits in the two countries. So far lists containing 3,529 deposits of the value of Rs. 37.99 lakhs and released security documents relating to 67 deposits of the value of Rs. 1.19 lakhs, have been received from Pakistan. The number of claims filed by the Indian Nationals is 1,990 of the value of Rs. 1.71 crores. Out of these, nearly 252 claims of the value of Rs. 19.72 lakhs are included in the lists of deposits received. Another 180 claims of the value of Rs. 11.38 lakhs have been rejected while the remaining 1,558 claims are still pending with Pakistan for verification.

Although the detailed procedure for the physical transfer of deposits was agreed to at the third meeting of the Implementation Committee held in Karachi in January, 1958, instructions to the authorities concerned could not be issued. Such instructions are normally issued, after mutual consultations in the two countries on a fixed date. Although the instructions were drafted and sent to Pakistan in September, 1958, their concurrence was not received till the middle of December, 1958. They have, however, again raised certain points which have further delayed the issue of final instructions. The position was again explained to the Pakistan Government and they were requested to agree to the issue of these instructions on the 22nd February, 1959. Their concurrence has not so far been received.

CHAPTER XIII EXPENDITURE

Upto the end of 1958-59, sum of Rs. 329.89 crores will have been spent on displaced persons as per details below:—

	Displaced persons from		
	West Pakistan	East Pakistan	Total
(Rupees in Crores)			
1. Grants	*85.18	69.12	154.30
2. Dandakaranya Scheme	1.30	1.30
3. Loans	25.63	38.10	63.73
4. Housing	60.98	34.70	95.68
5. Establishment	2.19	.57	2.76
6. Miscellaneous01	..	.01
7. Loans by R.F.A. (upto 31-12-1958)	7.93	4.27	12.20**
TOTAL	181.92	148.06	329.98

Provision made for 1959-60 is as shown below:

1. Displaced persons from West Pakistan	7.44*
2. Displaced persons from East Pakistan	17.95
3. Dandakaranya Scheme	6.40
4. Rehabilitation Industries Corporation	3.00
TOTAL	34.79

*Does not include a sum of Rs. 29.99 crores debited against revenue upto 1958-59 and Rs. 8.65 provided in the Budget Estimates 1959-60 on account of write back of the amount paid as compensation to displaced persons from Capital to Revenue.

**The figure represents net amount of sanctions after taking into account the sanctions subsequently cancelled.

PART III: APPENDICES AND STATISTICAL TABLES

STATISTICS AT A GLANCE

Displaced population—

	(Figures in lakhs of rupees)
(i) From West Pakistan	47.40
(ii) From East Pakistan	41.17
	<hr/> 88.57 <hr/>

Rural Resettlement—

(1) Number of displaced families from West Pakistan settled on land	
(i) Quasi-permanent allottees in Punjab	4.77
(ii) Settled as tenants in Punjab	0.33
(iii) Temporary allottees in other States	0.58
TOTAL	<hr/> 5.68 <hr/>
(2) Number of displaced families from East Pakistan settled	
	5.76
(3) Rural loans advanced to States (up to 1958-59) for disbursement to displaced persons—	
(i) From West Pakistan	918.64
(ii) From East Pakistan	2295.00
TOTAL	<hr/> 3213.64 <hr/>

Housing—

(1) Number of residential units constructed or under construction in urban areas for displaced persons from West Pakistan (upto December, 1958)	
(i) Constructed by Government	1.62
(ii) Constructed by private parties with partial assistance from Government	0.25
TOTAL	<hr/> 1.87 <hr/>
(2) Number of residential units constructed for displaced persons from East Pakistan (upto December, 1958)	
(i) Constructed by Government	0.09
(ii) Constructed by private parties with State assistance	3.97
TOTAL	<hr/> 4.06 <hr/>

Employment in service—

Number of displaced persons who secured employment through
Employment Exchanges (upto 31st December, 1958)

(i) From West Pakistan	2.02
(ii) From East Pakistan	0.58
TOTAL	<hr/> 2.60 <hr/>

Technical and Vocational Training —

(1) Displaced persons from West Pakistan	
Number trained	0.92
(2) Displaced persons from East Pakistan	
(i) Number trained	0.36
(ii) Number under training	0.06

Loans—

(1). Urban small loans

Amounts advanced to State Governments (upto 1958-59) for disbursement to displaced persons

(i) From West Pakistan	1489.25
(ii) From East Pakistan	1202.12

TOTAL	2691.37
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(2). Loans by the Rehabilitation Finance Administration (upto December, 1958)

(a) Number of applications sanctioned

(i) From West Pakistan	0.10
(ii) From East Pakistan	0.06

(b) Amounts sanctioned for displaced persons

(i) From West Pakistan	793.54
(ii) From East Pakistan	426.85

TOTAL	1220.39
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(c) Amount paid to displaced persons (upto November, 1958)

(i) From West Pakistan	727.07
(ii) From East Pakistan	361.37

TOTAL	1088.44
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Industries—

(1). Medium industries for displaced persons from West Pakistan.

(i) Number of schemes sanctioned upto 31st May, 1958	45
(ii) Investment on the part of Government	192.0
(iii) Number of displaced persons expected to be employed	9,400

(2). Small/cottage industries for displaced persons from West Pakistan

(i) Number of schemes sanctioned upto May, 1958	50
(ii) Expenditure involved	15.0
(iii) Number of displaced persons expected to be employed	1,300

(3). Medium industries for displaced persons from East Pakistan.

(i) Number of schemes sanctioned upto 31st October 1958	23
(ii) Investment on the part of Government	296.0
(iii) Number of displaced persons expected to be employed	0.12

(4). Small/cottage industries for displaced persons from East Pakistan.

(i) Number of schemes sanctioned upto 30th November, 1958.	123
(ii) Expenditure involved.	103.89
(iii) Number of displaced persons expected to be employed	0.14

Relief to displaced persons

(1). Number of displaced persons in receipt of gratuitous relief from Government.	
(i) Temporary liability (East Pakistan displaced persons in camps)	2.07
(ii) Long term liabilities (East Pakistan displaced persons)	0.58
TOTAL	2.65
(2). Maintenance allowance (for displaced persons from West Pakistan)	
(i) Number of recipients (peak figure)	0.17
(ii) Amount released for payment of allowance	140.0

Compensation to displaced persons from West Pakistan.

(1). Land claimants.	
(a) Number of allottees given permanent proprietary rights on land upto 31st December, 1958	
(i) Punjab	2.60
(ii) Other States	0.194
(b) Area of land involved	
(i) Punjab	19.11 standard acres
(ii) Other States	0.38 lakh standard acres plus 2.45 lakh ordinary acres and Rs. 36.5 lakh Groves worth
(2). Other Claimants.	
(i) Number of claimants paid compensation upto 31st January, 1959	3.60
(ii) Amount paid	10,056.0

Expenditure—

(i) Total estimated expenditure on displaced persons from 1947-48 to 1958-59.	
(including R.F.A. loans upto 31st December, 1959).	32,998.0
(ii) Provision for 1959-60	34.79

TABLE 1.—STATEWISE DISTRIBUTION OF DISPLACED POPULATION IN INDIA

(As on 31st December, 1958)

State	Number of displaced persons		
	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2·1	2·2	2·3
<i>Western Zone :</i>			
Andhra Pradesh	4,000	4,000
Bombay	54,000	3,61,000	4,15,000
Delhi	30,000	4,71,000	5,01,000
Himachal Pradesh	1,000	4,000	5,000
Madras	1,000	8,000	9,000
Madhya Pradesh	50,000	1,59,000	2,09,000
Mysore	2,000	5,000	7,000
Punjab	16,11,000	11,26,000	27,37,000
Rajasthan	1,64,000	2,09,000	3,73,000
Uttar Pradesh	49,000	4,31,000	4,80,000
TOTAL (WESTERN ZONE)	19,62,000	27,78,000	47,40,000
<i>Eastern Zone:</i>			
Andamans and Nicobar Islands	4,000	..	4,000
Assam	3,33,000	1,54,000	4,87,000
Bihar	17,000	50,000	67,000
Madhya Pradesh	4,000	..	4,000
Manipur	1,000	1,000	2,000
Orissa	10,000	2,000	12,000
Uttar Pradesh	5,000	1,000	6,000
West Bengal	15,91,000	15,70,000	31,61,000
Tripura	2,36,000	1,38,000	3,74,000
TOTAL (Eastern Zone)	22,01,000	19,16,000	41,17,000
GRAND TOTAL	41,63,000	46,94,000	88,57,000

NOTES —(1) Figures have been rounded in thousands.

(2) Figures for the Western Zone are based on the All India Census of 1951, plus an estimated influx of about 20,000 after Census which has been added in equal shares to the rural figures for Punjab, Bombay, Delhi, and Rajasthan. Figures for Eastern Zone are given according to the latest figures compiled upto December, 1958.

TABLE 2.—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

1947-48 to 1958-59

Year	ESTABLISHMENT		GRANTS				LOANS except Housing				HOUSING		Total	Miscellaneous	Danda-kanya Scheme	Grand Total
	West Pakistan D.Ps.	East Pakistan D.Ps.	Total West Pakistan D.Ps.	East Pakistan D.Ps.	Total West Pakistan D.Ps.	East Pakistan D.Ps.	West Pakistan D.Ps.	East Pakistan D.Ps.	Total West Pakistan D.Ps.	East Pakistan D.Ps.	West Pakistan D.Ps.	East Pakistan D.Ps.				
I	2.1	2.2	2.3	3.1	3.2	3.3	4.1	4.2	4.3	5.1	5.2	5.3	6	7	8	9
1947-48	5.78	..	5.78	272.09	..	272.09	71	..	71	278.58	278.58
1948-49	13.37	..	13.37	1654.85	185.48	1840.33	499.40	1.78	501.18	581.11	..	581.11	2935.99	2935.99
1949-50	16.15	..	16.15	1672.45	148.49	1775.94	1028.40	159.94	1188.34	980.84	262.00	1242.84	4223.27	4223.27
1950-51	18.37	..	18.37	723.36	649.90	1373.26	444.23	345.11	789.34	963.80	242.08	1205.88	3386.85	3386.85
1951-52	15.81	3.04	18.85	573.18	586.76	1159.94	297.63	521.71	819.34	1177.24	438.13	1615.37	3613.50	3613.51
1952-53	16.69	2.91	19.60	523.50	427.63	951.13	225.89	517.53	743.42	829.68	279.75	1109.43	2823.58	2823.67
1953-54	15.54	3.19	18.73	647.62	29.67	1077.29	246.10	307.32	553.42	458.68	143.16	601.82	2251.26	2251.37
1954-55	16.77	4.20	20.97	511.20	463.10	974.30	192.40	401.49	593.89	428.39	342.70	771.09	2360.25	2360.39
1955-56	20.51	7.87	28.38	428.45	758.44	1186.89	127.28	272.65	399.93	296.46	587.25	883.71	2498.91	2498.98
1956-57	27.57	10.67	38.24	527.84	1103.51	1631.35	89.16	547.70	635.86	106.04	583.29	689.33	2994.78	2994.87
1957-58	28.23	11.68	39.91	584.09	1027.36	1611.45	51.39	392.92	444.31	126.04	255.93	381.97	2477.64	2482.59
1958-59	24.56	13.56	38.12	444.07	1131.99	1576.06	18.51	603.37	621.88	149.97	336.05	486.02	2722.08	2847.08
GRAND TOTAL	219.35	57.12	276.47	8517.70	6912.33	15430.03	3231.10	4070.52	7301.62	6098.23	3470.34	9568.57	32576.69	0.51	129.95	32707.15

% Excluding R.F.A. Loans paid during 1956-56, 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59.

* Includes provision of Rs. 65.22 lakhs to be incurred by the Ministry of Home Affairs and Rs. 28.87 lakhs to be incurred by the Ministries of Labour and Commerce and Industry during 1958-59 (R.E.) on the Relief and Rehabilitation of displaced persons from West Pakistan and does not include expenditure incurred by Ministry of Education on displaced persons from West Pakistan during 1958-59.

N.B. (i) £ does not include a sum of Rs. 2998.85 lakhs debited against Revenue upto 1958-59 on account of write back of the amount paid as compensation to displaced persons from Capital to Revenue.

(ii) Also does not include figures of compensation and Rehabilitation Grant paid to displaced persons.

TABLE 3.—LOANS ADVANCED TO THE STATE GOVERNMENTS FOR REHABILITATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS.

(1947-48 to 1959-60)

(In lakhs of rupees)

Year	Western Zone					Eastern Zone					Grand Total
	Urban	Rural	Miscella- neous	Total	Urban	Rural	Misc.	Total	Industrial		
I	2·1	2·2	2·3	2·4	3·1	3·2	3·3	3·4	3·4	5	
1947-48	·	·	·	0·71	·	·	·	·	·	0·71	
1948-49	·	·	·	493·49	·	·	·	·	·	493·49	
1949-50	·	·	·	897·85	108·16	29·65	·	137·81	·	1035·66	
1950-51	·	·	·	403·21	184·04	144·00	·	328·04	·	731·25	
1951-52	·	·	·	166·98	251·48	212·44	·	463·92	·	630·90	
1952-53	·	·	·	126·87	163·35	308·67	·	472·02	·	599·89	
1953-54	·	·	·	75·28	102·99	141·57	·	244·56	·	319·84	
1954-55	·	·	·	79·92	86·10	260·82	·	346·92	31·75	458·59	
1955-56	·	·	·	116·33	90·59	166·65	·	257·24	26·36	399·93	
1956-57	·	·	·	73·69	114·36	326·15	·	440·51	121·66	635·86	
1957-58	·	·	·	3·67	42·37	254·46	·	296·83	143·81	444·31	
TOTAL	·	·	·	2439·00	1143·44	1844·41	·	2987·85	323·58	5750·43	

1958-59 (R.E.)	.	.	1.00	..	13.81	14.81	58.63	450.59	..	509.27	97.80 (A)	621.88
1959-60 (B.E.)	30.00	24.00	54.00	58.65	537.77	40.00	636.42	150.85 (B)	841.27
GRAND TOTAL	.	.	1489.25	948.64	69.92	2507.81	1260.77	2832.77	40.00	4133.54	572.23	7213.58

NOTE.—This statement does not include housing loans to States etc., and loans by Rehabilitation Finance Administration.

	Western Zone	Eastern Zone	Total
(A)	3.70	94.10	97.80
(B)	..	150.85	150.85

TABLE 4.—PLACEMENT OF DISPLACED PERSONS THROUGH EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

(As on 31st December, 1958)

State	Number of displaced persons placed in employment						* Total upto 31-12-58	Number of displaced persons remaining on live register as on 31-12-58
	Upto 1952	During 1953-55	During 1956	During 1957	During 1958			
I	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	3	
<i>Eastern Zone—</i>								
Assam	1,564	
Bihar	297	
Manipur	12	
Orissa	128	
West Bengal	36,666	
Tripura	1,884	
TOTAL	40,551	

	I	2 I	2 2	2 3	2 4	2 5	2 6	3
<i>Western Zone—</i>								
Andhra Pradesh	.	.	79	19	18	8	124	7
Bombay	.	.	2,095	613	596	517	3,821	1,457
Delhi	.	.	3,316	1,076	574	299	5,265	764
Himachal Pradesh	.	.	3	10	7	8	28	22
Kerala
Madhya Pradesh	.	.	476	165	160	133	934	203
Madras	.	.	7	1	4	1	13	2
Mysore	.	.	6	..	1	1	..	3
Punjab	.	.	13,296	3,180	1,681	1,017	19,174	1,435
Rajasthan	.	.	790	211	229	151	1,381	365
Uttar Pradesh	.	.	2,476	547	438	343	3,804	734
TOTAL		1,67,092@	22,544	5,822	3,708	2,478	34,552	4,992
GRAND TOTAL		2,00,949	35,458	9,769	7,474	6,682	2,60,332	45,543

* State-wise Figures under "Western Zone relate to the period January, 1953—December, 1957
 @ Distribution according to reorganised States is not available for the period ending 31st December, 1952.

TABLE 5.—NUMBER OF DISPLACED FAMILIES FROM EAST PAKISTAN
SETTLED ON LAND, ETC.

State	Number of displaced families settled on land etc.
1	2
	(In thousands)
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1·6
2. Assam	76·3
3. Bihar	11·7
4. Manipur	0·5
5. Orissa	2·3
6. Tripura	60·4
7. Uttar Pradesh	1·5
8. West Bengal	420·5
9. Madhya Pradesh	1·5
10. Rajasthan	0·2
TOTAL	576·5

This includes 48,000 families settled through employment.

TABLE 6.—LOCATION OF LAND IN STATES OTHER THAN WEST BENGAL
TRIPURA AND ASSAM FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF DISPLACED
PERSONS FROM EAST PAKISTAN

(As on 15th February, 1959)

State	Details of schemes sanctioned			
	Number of schemes	Families to be covered	Area (Acres)	Expe diture (in lakhs of rupees)
I	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4
Bihar	52	4,384	17,687	165.74
Madhya Pradesh	7	2,010	13,250	106.55
Orissa*	12	728	3,676	18.85
Rajasthan	1	660	5,200	35.22
Uttar Pradesh	10	1,983	11,093	95.18
TOTAL	82	9,765	50,906	421.54

*Some sanctioned schemes have been cancelled due to non-implementation.

TABLE 7.—REHABILITATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS IN CAMPS IN DIFFERENT STATES IN THE EASTERN ZONE DURING THE LAST 3 YEARS.

Progress of rehabilitation of camp population (persons)

Year	W. Bengal	Tripura	Bihar	Orissa	Total
1956 . . .	17,665	529	2,206	214	20,614
1957	19,013	11,309	3,530	996	34,848
1958 . . .	25,955	16,516	4,580	3,029	50,080
TOTAL	62,633	28,354	10,316	4,239	1,05,542

Increase/decrease due to admission, birth, death, discharge etc. in the camp population in the Eastern Zone during the last 2 years.

	1957	1958
	(Persons)	(Persons)
<i>Increase due to</i>		
(a) Fresh admission	8,300	539
(b) Births	5,173	7,558
<i>Decrease due to</i>		
Death/discharge and desertion	26,841	13,600

TABLE 8.—REGION-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF COMPENSATION APPLICATIONS RECEIVED FROM DISPLACED PERSONS FROM WEST PAKISTAN.

(As on 30th November, 1958)

Region	Number of Compensation Applications received			Remarks.
	1st and 2nd priority categories	Residual No. of claimants	Total	
Delhi	39,893	58,656	98,549	Upto 31-10-58
Bombay	26,182	21,448	47,630	
Jullundur	45,077	86,111	1,31,188	
Rajasthan	19,495	15,752	35,247	Upto 31-10-58
Lucknow	26,373	37,086	63,459	
Madhya Pradesh	17,286	9,471	26,757	
Patna	2,639	3,126	5,765	
Rajkot	5,326	2,510	7,836	
Patiala	5,415	43,287	48,702	
TOTAL	1,87,686	2,77,447	4,65,133	

TABLE 9.—REGION-WISE PROGRESS OF PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION
TO DISPLACED PERSONS FROM WEST PAKISTAN.

(As on 31st January, 1959)

Regions	Number of claimants paid compensation	In Cash	By transfer of properties	By adjustment of outstanding public dues	Total
Delhi . . .	69,559	12,13,09,203	8,14,16,372	3,11,58,279	23,38,83,854
Bombay . . .	42,108	6,32,15,683	4,21,07,083	3,27,90,682	13,81,13,448
Jullundur . . .	1,06,310	13,27,34,943	8,31,15,564	3,41,44,126	24,99,94,633
Rajasthan . . .	24,935	3,31,40,466	2,39,29,457	1,86,92,681	7,57,62,604
Lucknow . . .	57,588	9,00,57,973	5,26,16,537	2,42,54,070	16,69,28,580
Madhya Pradesh . . .	19,620	2,78,66,711	86,32,974	1,63,76,343	5,28,76,028
Patna . . .	4,435	1,15,00,594	19,22,038	18,04,153	1,52,26,785
Rajkot . . .	4,313	41,07,282	63,42,700	31,31,867	1,35,81,849
Patiala . . .	30,799	3,16,80,957	2,46,28,150	29,88,039	5,92,97,146
TOTAL . . .	3,59,667	51,56,13,812	32,47,10,875	16,53,40,240	1,00,56,64,927

TABLE 10—ALLOTMENT OF LAND TO DISPLACED PERSONS WITH VERIFIED CLAIMS UNDER THE COMPENSATION SCHEME.

(As on 31st December, 1958)

Region	Number of displaced persons allotted land	Area allotted		
		Ordinary acres	Standard acres	Groves
I	2	3·1	3·2	3·3
1. Delhi	85	..	455	..
2. Bombay (States of Bombay, Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, and Kerala) . . .	1,117	58,761
3. Jullundur & Patiala . . .	4,186	..	27,725	..
4. Rajasthan	7,884	1,36,732	..	2,50,021
5. Lucknow	5,172	22,992	..	34,00,823
6. Indore	850	26,966	9,611	..
7. Rajkot	126	..	745	..
TOTAL	19,420	2,45,451	38,536	46,50,844

NOTE.—Allotments made in Punjab under the quasi-permanent allotment scheme are not shown in the statement.

TABLE II.—REGIONAL SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONERS AND THE STATES OF THEIR JURISDICTION.

(As on 31st December, 1958)

Regional Settlement Commissioner	States of jurisdiction
I	2
1. Regional Settlement Commissioner, Bombay .	. Bombay, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Mysore and Madras.
2. Regional Settlement Commissioner, Delhi .	. Delhi and Firdabad Township.
3. Regional Settlement Commissioner, Indore .	. New Madhya Pradesh State.
4. Regional Settlement Commissioner, Jaipur .	. Rajasthan.
5. Regional Settlement Commissioner, Jullundur	. Districts of Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur, Ludhiana, Ferozepur, Amritsar and Gurdaspur of Punjab State.
6. Regional Settlement Commissioner, Lucknow	. Uttar Pradesh.
7. Regional Settlement Commissioner, Patiala.	. Former State of Pepsu and the remaining districts of Punjab not falling under the jurisdiction of Regional Settlement Commissioner, Jullundur.
8. Regional Settlement Commissioner, Patna .	. Bihar, Assam, Orissa, Manipur, Tripura and West Bengal.
9. Settlement Commissioner, (Government built Property), New Delhi.	Delhi

TABLE 12.—JURISDICTION OF ASSISTANT SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONERS.

Assistant Settlement Commissioner at	Jurisdiction.
1	2
1. Rajkot	Former States of Saurashtra and Kutch.
2. Patiala	Patiala, Sangrur and Bhatinda.
3. Rohtak	Rohtak, Gurgaon, Hissar and Mohindragarh.
4. Ambala	Ambala and Simla.
5. Karnal	Karnal.
6. Jullundur.	Jullundur, Hoshiarpur and Kapurthala.
7. Ludhiana	Ludhiana and Ferozpur.
8. Gurdaspur	Gurdaspur, Himachal Pradesh, Kangra and Jammu & Kashmir.
9. Amritsar	Amritsar
10. Gokhale Market, Delhi	} Delhi and New Delhi Areas.
11. Patel Nagar, New Delhi	
12. New Delhi	

TABLE 13.—JUDICIAL CASES PENDING UNDER THE ADMINISTRATION
OF EVACUEE PROPERTY ACT, 1951.

State	Position as on		
	1-1-1957	1-1-1958	1-1-1959
1. Andhra Pradesh	57	28	26
2. Bihar	114	67	89
3. Bombay	72	120	32
4. Delhi	715	89	67
5. Himachal Pradesh	4	2	..
6. Kerala	3	3	..
7. Madras	3	1	..
8. Madhya Pradesh	182	98	61
9. Mysore	454	45	9
10. Orissa	2
11. Punjab	817	747	74
12. Rajasthan	1,084	56	34
13. Uttar Pradesh	4,349	1,271	869
TOTAL	7,856	2,527	1,261
With the Custodian General	1,762	2,032	674
GRAND TOTAL	9,618	4,559	1,935

TABLE 14.—PROGRESS OF WORK UNDER THE EVACUEE INTEREST (SEPARATION) ACT, 1951

State	No. of cases adjudicated on		No. of cases pending on		No. of cases finally separated on		Total No. of cases pending adjudication & final separation
	1-1-58	1-1-59	1-1-58	1-1-59	1-1-58	1-1-59	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Andhra Pradesh .	1,622	1,751	85	186	1,037	1,212	725
2. Bihar .	1,346	1,911	311	115	944	1,135	891
3. Bombay .	15,408	15,730	195	116	12,558	13,140	2,706
4. Delhi	3,267	3,706	342	266	2,668	1,069	2,903
5. Himachal Pradesh .	93	93	88	74	19
6. Kerala .	154	238	93	10	101	26	222
7. Madras .	358	359	1	..	357	270	89
8. Madhya Pradesh .	1,024	1,119	161	227	392	190	1,156
9. Mysore .	127	128	2	1	117	82	47
10. Orissa .	7	7	5	5	2
11. Punjab .	96,710	1,05,368	2,913	2,247	82,677	96,823	10,792
12. Rajasthan .	4,533	6,078	271	132	3,140	3,924	2,286
13. Uttar Pradesh .	23,243	27,963	3,194	2,075	18,026	23,257	6,781
TOTAL .	1,47,892	1,64,451	7,568	5,375	1,22,410	1,41,207	28,619

TABLE 15.—NUMBER OF RESIDENTIAL UNITS/SHOPS CONSTRUCTED FOR
DISPLACED PERSONS FROM WEST PAKISTAN

(As on 31st December, 1958)

State/Township	Number constructed by Government Houses/Tenements			Shops/ stalls
	By Government	By displac- ed persons	Total	
1	2.1	2.2	2.3	3
<i>States</i>				
1. Andhra Pradesh.	21	..	21	..
2. Bihar	547	..	547	..
3. Bombay	38,731	5,018	43,749	4,882
4. Delhi	42,340	7,989	50,329	7,616
5. Jammu & Kashmir	500	1,200	1,700	50
6. Kerala	1,324	1,324	..
7. Madhya Pradesh	5,664	23	5,687	2,253
8. Madras	78	..	78	62
9. Mysore	53	2	55	..
10. Punjab	45,099	2,426	47,525	2,213
11. Rajasthan	2,274	977	3,251	1,630
12. Uttar Pradesh	12,340	6,114	18,454	8,200
<i>Townships</i>				
13. Faridabad	5,158	..	5,158	200
14. Gandhidham	4,349	..	4,349	..
15. Hastinapur	594	..	594	167
16. Nilokheri	983	..	983	123
17. Premnagar	1,200	..	1,200	75
18. Rajpura	2,572	..	2,572	480
TOTAL	1,62,503	20,073	1,87,576	27,951

APPENDIX 'A'

SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION—APPLI- CATIONS RECEIVED AND DISPOSED OF CATEGORY-WISE UPTO 31-12-1958

S. No.	Category	Total num- ber of appli- cations recd. upto 31-12-58	Number of applications disposed of upto 31-12-58	Number of applications pending on 1-1-1959
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Maintenance Allowance Grantees. .	9,895	9,895	..
2.	Inmates of Homes and Infirmarys .	3,701	3,694	7
3.	Cash Dolees	1,537	1,534	3
4.	Widows having verified claims in their own names	19,608	19,344	264
5.	Minors who are orphans	4,679	4,547	132
6.	Disabled Persons (Blind and Crippled) .	1,994	1,982	12
7.	T.B. Patients	1,460	1,452	8
8.	Cancer Patients	33	31	2
9.	Women who became widows subsequent to the filing of claims or Compensation Applications by their husbands	5,790	5,187	603
10.	Claimants whose age is 65 or above . .	13,273	12,802	471
11.	Claimants who themselves or any of their dependants are suffering from mental disability	50	50	..
12.	Students having verified claims in their own names	217	209	8
13.	Claimants whose children are studying in Medical Colleges (Allopathic) , for a degree course or any cadets in the National Defence Academy	112	98	14
14.	Claimants whose children are studying in Engineering Architechtonic or Tech- nological Institutions in India	108	101	7
15.	Claimants whose children are studying abroad	77	70	7
16.	Agricultural Land Claimants who are eligible to receive Cash Payment under rule 54 (i.e. widows, minors, old and Disabled Persons etc).	101	96	5
17.	Displaced Persons settled in the States of West Bengal, Assam, Tripura, Manipur and Jammu & Kashmir	3,396	2,990	406
18.	Residents in Foreign Countries	1,036	390	646
19.	General Category Claimant not covered by any of the above Priority Categories having verified claims for Rs. 10,000/- or less	1,68,282	1,37,080	31,202
20.	Other applicants i.e. those not covered by any of the above Priority Categories . .	2,32,747	1,42,371	90,376
	TOTAL	4,68,096	3,43,923	1,24,173

APPENDIX B

SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COMPENSATION SCHEME FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1-1-58 TO 31-12-58

DESCRIPTION	PERIOD			
	1-1-58 to 30-6-58	1-7-58 to 31-12-58	1-1-58 to 31-12-58	
i. Number of persons paid Compensation during the period.				
(i) Number of persons paid first and final instalment	51,458	52,152	1,03,610	
(ii) Number of persons issued Statement of Accounts	10,213	12,193	22,406	
(iii) Number of persons paid Loans/R. G. Applications paid	84 (Loans)	75 (R. G. Applications)	159	85
(iv) Number of persons who got the 2nd Instalment in final payment	7,744	10,387	18,131	
(v) Number of persons to whom land was allotted under the Displaced Persons (Claims) Act, 1950	691	531	1,222	
TOTAL	70,190	75,338	1,45,528	
Average per month	11,698	12,554	12,126	
Amount paid				
(i) By Cash	4,11,84,035	3,42,23,940	7,54,07,975	
(ii) By transfer of properties	5,56,03,242	6,47,52,448	12,03,55,690	
(iii) By adjustment of public dues	2,35,38,592	1,95,83,385	4,31,21,977	
TOTAL	12,03,25,869	11,85,59,773	23,88,85,642	

Number of persons to whom Houses and Sanads have been allotted in Punjab.	(i) Number of Sanads issued for lands	2,570	8,840	115,410
	(ii) Area allotted against (i)	14,882 St. Acres	47,033 St. Acres	61,915 St. Acres
	(iii) Number of Sanads issued for Houses	818	2,405	3,223
	(iv) Value of the area shown in (ii) above.	Rs. 0.65 crores Rs. 1.43 crores Rs. 2.08 crores		
1. Number of appeals filed and disposed of	(i) Appeals against the orders of Regional Settlement Commissioners (under Sec. 23-24)	3,943 + Balance 3,887 + Balance - 830 + Balance	738	4,471
	(a) Received	4,471	2,676	6,750
	(b) Disposed of			
	(u) Revision petition, Suo-moto Revisions, Representations under Sec. 5 (i) (b), appeals against Rehabilitation. Grant applications	3,824	9,388	13,212
4. Number of Properties evaluated	(a) Received	3,797	5,164	8,961
	(b) Disposed of			
	(i) Saleable	20,937	14,020	34,957
	(ii) Allottable	14,951	5,855	20,806
TOTAL		35,888	19,875	55,763
5. Number of Properties auctioned	(i) Evacuee	20,405	18,222	38,627
	(ii) Government built	1,028	1,819	2,847
	July to Nov. 1958. (i.e.) for 5 months			
	TOTAL	21,433	20,041	41,474
6. Number of Cases for Rehabilitation Grants of Old Migrants and those who could adduce sufficient proof, examined, verified and rejected	(i) Number of claims files involved	1,303	833	2,136
	(ii) Number of Property Sheets involved	2,157	1,765	3,922
	(iii) Number of Property Sheets involved	3,308	3,208	6,516
	(iv) Number of Property Sheets involved	9,436	9,747	19,183
TOTAL		3,257	3,257	3,288
8. Number of Duplicate Compensation Applications verified at Headquarter.				
9. Number of Compensation Applications received from claimants				

